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INTERNATIONAL
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No. 28,624 * * PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1975 Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ... Temp. 11-8 (52-46). Tomorrow, showers; ... 8-3 (46-37). Yesterday's temp. 11-3 (52-... LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 10-6 (50-43). To-row, cloudy; temp. 10-8 (50-37). Yesterday's ... 8-3 (46-37). CHANNEL: Moderate to rough. ...E: Cloudy. Temp. 15-3 (59-41). NICE: Rain. Temp. 5 — 2 (41-35). Yesterday's ... 6 — 6 (43-21). ...DDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	£1.00
Belgium	15 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	12 L.Fr.
Denmark	3 D.Kr.	Morocco	2 Dr.
Eire	11 P.	Netherlands	1.25 Fior.
Finland	2 F.M.	Nigeria	40 K.
France	2 F.	Norway	2.75 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	10 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	25 Ptas.
Greece	15 Drs.	Sweden	2.25 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 4.50	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	20 Rials	Turkey	T.£7
Italy	250 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 2.40	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.

Oil Prices Give U.S. 2d Largest Deficit in Trade

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (WP).—The United States recorded its ...nd worst trade deficit in history last year as the sharp rise in ... prices overcame the beneficial impact that two devaluations of ... dollar had on exports, the Commerce Department reported today. It said that imports exceeded exports by $3.07 billion in 1974, ...n though the value of exports was nearly twice as big as in 1973, ...en the nation had its record deficit of $6.44 billion.

In 1973, as the effects of the 1971 and 1973 dollar devaluations were felt, and before oil-exporting countries boosted their prices, the United States recorded a trade surplus of $1.35 billion.

Commerce Secretary Frederick Dent said in a statement: "Without the burden of tripled petroleum import costs, our trade account would have been in surplus . . by $14 billion."

The balance of trade is one of the most important indicators of the international health of the American economy. But the dramatic increase in oil prices has confused the meaning of long-term deficits in the trade balance.

Normally, a deficit indicates that a nation is producing goods the world does not want or not enough of the goods the world does want; a surplus generally indicates the reverse.

By almost any calculation, if it were not for the unprecedented oil-price rises between October, 1973, and last month, the United States would now be showing near-record trade surpluses for 1974—even if it had substantially increased its oil imports.

But U.S. oil imports were lower last year than in 1973. According to a separate Commerce Department report, the nation imported 2.23 billion barrels of oil in 1974, compared with 2.31 billion barrels in 1973.

But in 1974, the United States paid $24.6 billion for imported oil, compared with $7.77 billion the preceding year. That works out to a price of about $3.37 a barrel in 1973 and $11.02 in 1974.

The Commerce Department reported that in December imports exceeded exports by $605 million. That compares with a trade surplus of $657.6 million in December, 1973.

Exports declined from $9.061 billion in November to $8.729 billion in December.

...ockefeller ...xpects CIA ...o Be Faulted

... the Investigation ...y His Commission

By Linda Charlton

...ASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (NYT). ...ice-President Rockefeller said ...terday that he believed that ... investigative commission he ...ads would find that the Central ...elligence Agency had violated ... charter by undertaking activi...s within the United States.

Mr. Rockefeller, who is chair...n of the eight-member com...ssion appointed by President ...rd to investigate allegations of ...despread surveillance and other ...tivities in this country by the ...telligence agency, made his ...mment on the television pro...am "Face the Nation."

In reply to a question about any ...ossible "presuppositions" about ...e agency that might "predis...ose" him, Mr. Rockefeller said ... part:

"Now, the question is, to our ...mmission, have there been vio...tions of or abuses of the statutes ...lating to the activities of the ...A in the United States? That's ...limited field. . . . And I think ... are going to find the answer ... yes. And what we want to ...ow is: Where were they, how ...tensive and who authorized it ... was this a direct presidential ... attorney-general order and ...at were the reasons for it?"

Prohibition

The intelligence agency is pro...ited by its 1947 charter from ... internal-security functions.

...e presidential commission head...by Mr. Rockefeller was to ...ld its third meeting today. ...in Washington, meanwhile, ...Senate voted overwhelmingly ...day to form a committee to ...n a Watergate-style investiga...n of the U.S. intelligence com...nity, including the CIA and ...RL.

Senate Majority Leader Mike ...nsfield, D-Mont., saying that ...ither a whitewash nor a ven...ta will be permitted, im...diately named the panel's six ...mocratic members. No chair...n has been chosen as yet.

Sen. Mansfield said that he ...uld give preference to young ...ators and his list includes the ...mes of two who won election ... November. They are Sen...rs Gary Hart, 37, of Colorado, ...d Robert Morgan, 49, of North ...rolina. The others are Sen...rs Philip Hart of Michigan, ...ank Church of Idaho, Walter ...ndale of Minnesota and Wal... Huddleston of Kentucky.

Senate Republican leader Hugh ...tt of Pennsylvania named the ...el's five GOP members last ...ek. They are Sen. John Tower ... Texas, who will serve as vice-...airman, and Senators Barry ...ldwater of Arizona, Charles ...thias jr. of Maryland, Richard ...weiker of Pennsylvania and ...ward Baker of Tennessee.

The nine-month, $750,000 in...stigation will attempt to learn ...e truth of allegations that the ...A and other intelligence-gath...ng agencies violated their ...arters and broke the law by ...nducting forbidden surveillance ...side the United States.]

Mr. Rockefeller was asked if he ...ought Congress should be in...med "ahead of time" about ...A activities, "covert or other...se." He said that he thought ... is presented Congress with "a ...y difficult problem."

"If they want to be involved ...th secret information, actions ...ich are either military, or ...vert, or whatever it is, diplo...tic, that involves secret nego...tions and discussions, then ...y've got to have the capacity ... take that information without ...king," Mr. Rockefeller said.

Asked whether he thought this ...uld be done, Mr. Rockefeller ...id the investigations he un...rwent last fall as a prelude to ...ngressional hearings on his ...mination. "And there was very ...tle of that information, given ... confidence, including income-...x information, which was not ...aked," he maintained.

But he added that he felt ...ecrecy could be maintained.



Keystone.

PARIS VISIT—President Anwar Sadat with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing at Orly Airport yesterday after Egyptian leader arrived for talks with French officials.

Chances for Peace 'Better Than Ever'

Giscard Optimistic in Toast to Sadat

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Jan. 27 (WP).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing toasted visiting Egyptian President Anwar Sadat tonight and said, "The chances of an equitable [Middle Eastern] settlement for all countries involved are better than ever before."

In his toast at an Elysée Palace dinner, the French leader provided no detailed explanation for his assertion, which contrasted with recent reports that privately he was pessimistic about the Middle East.

Rather, he cited the "diplomatic activity displayed over the past year," an apparent allusion to U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's peacemaking efforts. And in the same key phrase he credited his Egyptian guest with a leading role in improving the chances for settlement. He added that France, "in the past six months," roughly equivalent to his own time in office, had "provided the impetus for certain objective realities."

That periphrase apparently was meant to describe the French President's controversial espousal of Palestinian nationhood epitomized by the handshake last fall between French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues and Palestinian guerrilla leader Yassir Arafat.

Terms of Settlement

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing defined a settlement's terms as involving the recovery of Israeli-occupied Arab territory, the "right" of the Palestinians to "have their own country" and the "right of Israel to live, like all states of the region, in sure, recognized and effectively guaranteed frontiers."

He "happily noted" Mr. Sadat's willingness to conclude a peace treaty with Israel, one of the many moderate statements the Egyptian leader made in a series of interviews granted French newspapers, radio and television before his arrival this afternoon at heavily guarded Orly Airport.

At no point in the toast did Mr. Giscard d'Estaing refer to the hundreds of millions of dollars worth of Mirage aircraft and other sophisticated war materiel which Mr. Sadat hopes to buy with Saudi Arabian money during his three-day stay here.

Mr. Sadat carefully steered clear of mentioning his military shopping list in his toast and lauded several of the French leader's pet projects, such as a European-Arab dialogue and the conference between oil producers and consumers that has received American backing.

But Elysée Palace spokesmen confirmed that the two leaders discussed armaments during their first two-hour private meeting, which was conducted in English without interpreters.

Mr. Sadat later said he was "fully satisfied with these talks." He said, "There was an atmosphere of friendship and fraternity."

An estimated 5,000 policemen were on duty at the airport—and every 30 feet along the 10-mile ride into the capital. Plans to fly into Paris by helicopter were canceled because of high winds.

Aside from military purchases, Mr. Sadat wants to nail down a series of French-backed commercial deals that he hopes will prompt Arab oil producers to follow suit and invest their petrodollars in his economically underdeveloped nation.

Soares Gives Warning Of Possible Civil War

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—The Socialist party warned today of a possible civil war in Portugal if democracy were abandoned as a result of "an anti-democratic escalation" by the Communists.

The warning came from Foreign Minister Mario Soares, the Socialist party secretary-general, after he said at a news conference that the country "has a right to know where it is going." He proposed a new agreement among the government parties and the armed forces setting out the country's future as a way of ending the bitter fight between Communists and moderates that in the past few weeks has produced one of the country's worst crises since the military overthrow of the old regime last April 25.

Mr. Soares's proposal was accepted by Alvaro Cunhal, the Communist party secretary-general, at his own news conference a few hours later. Mr. Cunhal emphatically denied that his party had any anti-democratic intentions and made it clear that he thought the Socialists were playing the game of reactionaries and fascists who had been defeated in the April revolution and were now plotting a comeback.

Demonstrations Set

With the acceptance of the Socialist proposal by the Communists, the tension here eased somewhat, but the danger of a clash persisted as both parties maintained their calls for street demonstrations Friday. The Socialists had called theirs first as a way of protesting the recent Communist-backed law imposing a single labor confederation in Portugal.

Mr. Cunhal denied the Socialists' charge that his forces were planning a *counterdemonstration*, pointing out that they were assembling in a different place and at a different hour.

Mr. Cunhal said his demonstration would be that of the working class. He said with an ironic smile that the Socialists might also have workers but would also draw reactionaries, including "ladies who will leave their fur coats at home."

For both the Socialists and the centrist Popular Democratic party, which also warned of a grave crisis for democracy, the labor law virtually assured the Communists monopoly control of the labor unions. It is part of an "anti-democratic escalation," Mr. Soares feels, because it follows efforts by the Communists, in the view of their rivals, to assume commanding positions in other key sectors of national life as well.

Power Play Seen

The Socialists contended that a new agreement among the parties and the military was needed because the old pact had been broken by a Communist power play that had been abetted by the armed forces. In the meantime, Mr. Soares confirmed that the Socialists were staying in the government.

The Socialists were understood to fear that if they and the centrists broke up the coalition, the way might be opened for a leftist dictatorship of the type known as "popular democracy" in Eastern Europe. This could lead, in the Socialist view, to an end to Western economic help and investment, the aggravation of Portugal's economic crisis and an effort by the Soviet Union to step in to fill the vaccum, as in Cuba after the American-led blockade went into effect.

Mr. Soares declared that it was not possible to continue the present climate of uncertainty about the country's future. He warned that any path that did not lead to democracy could expose the country to the risks of deep divisions in Portuguese society, a possible Western economic blockade and "even civil war or foreign intervention." These things, he said, "cannot be excluded in advance or viewed lightheartedly."

As a result of the uproar that they created in the past weeks —about the Communists and their military allies — some Socialist leaders profess to be more optimistic now than a few days ago. One said that the military radicals had now been placed in a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Associated Press.

WARNING — Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares at press conference in Lisbon in which he warned of risks of civil war unless democracy was allowed to develop.

Except Special Excursion Rates

Airlines Agree to Raise Fares Over Atlantic by 10% April 1

From Wire Dispatches

GENEVA, Jan. 27.—First-class and economy fares on scheduled flights across the North Atlantic will go up by about 10 per cent April 1 under an agreement concluded by 30 airlines here today. Special excursion rates will be slightly reduced.

The International Air Transport Association announced that the North Atlantic carriers had also agreed to include the individual excursion fare for booking and payment 60 days in advance of the flight, originally proposed last summer but dropped because of several airlines' resistance.

The Apex fare, as it is called, aims at the competing charter companies' market and will be held to about half the price of a normal economy-class round-trip ticket.

Examples given by IATA officials of the new Apex fares, for round trips completed in 23 to 45 days, were:

London-New York, winter $295 or £115.30, spring and autumn $309 or £120.70, summer $399 or £155.90.

Paris-New York, winter $320 or 1,619 francs, spring and autumn $332 or 1,710 francs, summer $434 or 2,199 francs.

The equivalents to dollar rates are not straight conversions. They are based on calculations which take account of currency fluctuations.

The agreement on a new fare structure ended a stalemate that forced the airlines last year to continue existing rates provisionally for the winter, with minor alterations, and then extend

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Awaited Truce Is Held Up

IRA Bombs Stores in Britain After Blasts in Londonderry

LONDON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The Irish Republican Army reopened its bombing campaign in urban Britain today, hitting stores here and in Manchester and a coal gas plant outside London as part of an all-day assault that began in Northern Ireland.

At least 20 persons were injured in the explosions.

The IRA men began the bombings in Londonderry, then shifted to Manchester and then to London in a 13-hour period.

The London target, shortly before 7 p.m., was Gieves, a military tailoring establishment off the Bond Street shopping center.

Scotland Yard said that there were no casualties, but that the bomb caused extensive damage to the front of the store, which supplies uniforms to British officers.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said that police were checking a report that an anonymous caller had telephoned a warning to a London newspaper shortly before the blast.

The blast took place less than three hours after 19 persons were hurt, none seriously, when a powerful firebomb went off in the basement of Lewis's department store in Manchester, 200 miles northwest of London.

Blasts in Londonderry

Londonderry, Northern Ireland's second largest city, was rocked at noon by three blasts in rapid *succession along Shipquay Street*, a major shopping thoroughfare. One man was hurt.

A Chinese restaurant, then a bank and a café erupted in smoke and flames from the explosions, sending a shower of glass into the street and causing heavy damage. British Army troops found a fourth bomb and defused it.

IRA sources had said last week that a cease-fire was due to take effect this past weekend, but a snag apparently developed over an IRA hunger strike in an Irish prison.

Seventeen IRA men held in a prison 50 miles southwest of Dublin are striking for better visiting, medical and educational facilities.

The IRA's political party, Sinn *Fein, issued a statement saying* that "something must be done quickly for these men," but it stopped short of making the cease-fire conditional on government action.

Sean O'Brady, the Sinn Fein spokesman in Dublin, said that the plight of the hunger strikers "must of necessity have an impact on moves toward a cease-fire."

"More than half the prisoners in Portlaoise [prison] are from Northern Ireland," he said, "and the men on the ground would not be inclined to cooperate with any cease-fire situation if they think their comrades are dying on hunger strikes."

The bombing and fire at Lewis's, part of Britain's biggest chain, was the first such attack since the IRA hit Harrods in London on Dec. 21, the eve of its holiday cease-fire. That truce was canceled by the IRA on Jan. 16.

Prices Rocket On Wall St.; Record Sales

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (IHT). —Prices of stocks boomed on the New York Stock Exchange today in a buying spree that pushed volume to a record of 32.13 million shares, up from the 31.73 million shares traded on Aug. 16, 1971.

The Dow Jones industrial average soared 26.05 points to 692.66 as major banks announced they were joining a reduction in the prime lending rate to 9.5 per cent from 9.75 per cent. Story Page 7.

Le Duc Tho Belittles 'Threats'

Hanoi, on Pact's Anniversary, Assails U.S. Saigon-Aid Plans

SAIGON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Le Duc Tho, who signed the Vietnamese cease-fire agreement with Henry Kissinger two years ago today, charged the Ford administration today with "giving a new path to the war" by urging additional military aid for the Saigon government.

In military action, Communist and government troops clashed along the Cambodian border, 55 miles west of Saigon. The Saigon command said 41 North Vietnamese and six government troops were killed, and two South Vietnamese A-37 bombers were shot down.

Speaking on North Vietnamese television to mark the second anniversary of the accord, Mr. Tho said the Ford administration was attempting to "intimidate the Vietnamese people" through military aid to South Vietnam and by "sending aircraft carriers and warships to the South Vietnamese territorial waters and putting U.S. troops stationed in Okinawa on alert."

"All these threats are of no avail to the Vietnamese people," Mr. Tho said. He said South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu must be overthrown because he has "scrapped" the Paris agreement.

Mr. Tho and Mr. Kissinger were awarded the 1973 Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts in negotiating the agreement. Mr. Kissinger accepted the award, but Mr. Tho rejected it on grounds that the fighting in South Vietnam had not stopped.

Last week, Mr. Ford announced that he would ask Congress for an additional $300 million in supplemental military aid. Congress had cut military aid for the fiscal year by half the administration's original request, to $700 million.

Mr. Tho called on the United States to end its support of Mr. Thieu.

"The present situation is . . . unfavorable for the United States and the Saigon administration. The U.S. imperialists have run into great difficulties in many aspects, both internally and internationally."

Military Action

This was an apparent reference to military setbacks that the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong have dealt Saigon forces and problems in the United States generated by unemployment and inflation.

"How is the South Vietnamese situation to be settled now?" Mr. Tho asked. "This is a question confronting U.S. imperialism and the Saigon administration. There

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Associated Press.

TWO YEARS LATER — Youngsters in Bien Hoa, South Vietnam, gather in a shattered dwelling to examine twisted motor tube of a missile fired by Viet Cong at nearby Bien Hoa airbase yesterday on second anniversary of cease-fire.

News Analysis

U.S. Is Seen Facing Decisions On Its Indochina Policy Soon

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—On the second anniversary—today—of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam, the United States appears to be nearing a crossroads in its Indochina policy.

In both South Vietnam and Cambodia, Communist-led forces are pressing military advantages. In both countries there is a chance for deepening American involvement, or for continued disengagement and a search for political solutions to the war.

But, as options force themselves on American policy-makers, congressional restrictions—on American personnel committed, on money spent, on military initiatives—have seriously limited President Ford's room for maneuver.

A little over two years ago, President Richard Nixon ordered one of the biggest bombing campaigns in history, over North Vietnam, to reassure President Nguyen Van Thieu of continued U.S. support and to obtain alterations in the draft of the Paris peace agreements—alterations that, in retrospect, were insignificant.

Earlier this month, for the first time since their 1972 spring offensive, the North Vietnamese seized a provincial capital controlled by the Saigon government.

The State Department fired off an angry protest. Mr. Ford and Defense Secretary James Schlesinger discussed hypothetically the idea of renewed American bombing and, according to one account, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger privately expressed regret that an American aircraft carrier had not steamed into Vietnamese waters, as erroneously reported by a wire service. Mr. Kissinger later denied saying this.

To many Vietnamese, U.S. Americans seem reduced to a form of gunboat diplomacy without guns.

"The policy of Vietnamization and [referring to Cambodia] Khmerization of the war requires abundant assistance on the level of the years preceding the Paris agreements—and this is a thing that the U.S. Congress cannot accept," commented the Saigon opposition newspaper Dien Tin. "As assistance is reduced, this policy collapses and is threatened with total bankruptcy."

Now the Ford administration is preparing a request for a $300-million supplementary military appropriation for the Saigon gov-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

But Fail to Gain Majority

Democrats Win Most Seats in Thai Vote

By Fox Butterfield

BANGKOK, Jan. 27 (NYT).—The moderate, middle-of-the-road Democrats, Thailand's major opposition party, won the largest number of seats in yesterday's election for the new National Assembly.

But the Democrats fell far short of the majority needed to choose a premier and it was unclear whether they could succeed in putting together a coalition with the other, smaller centrist parties.

According to unofficial returns, the Democrats won 71 of the total of 269 seats in the lower house (135 would be required for a majority).

Conservative Coalition

It appeared equally possible that the four major conservative parties, which between them won 108 seats, might be able to form a coalition, if they could persuade some of the tiny independent parties to join them.

Knowledgeable Thai politicians and journalists said that negotiations between the two major blocs, moderates and conservatives, and the independents, had already begun.

The election was to replace the interim government that was appointed by King Bhumiphol Adulyadej after student demonstrators toppled the military regime of Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn in October, 1973.

While the indecisive outcome today satisfied no one, some respected Thai leaders suggested that it was actually another important step in Thailand's cautious, often confused advance toward democracy.

"I am rather heartened," said Puey Ungphakorn, the rector of Thammasat University.

In his view, the key development was that the four well-financed conservative parties were not able to sweep the election, as many Thais had thought they could.

The conservative parties—the Social Justice, the Thai Nation party, the Social Agrarians and the Social Nationalists—represent the old business, military and bureaucratic elite which has ruled Thailand since the end of absolute monarchy in 1932.

Invitation to a Coup

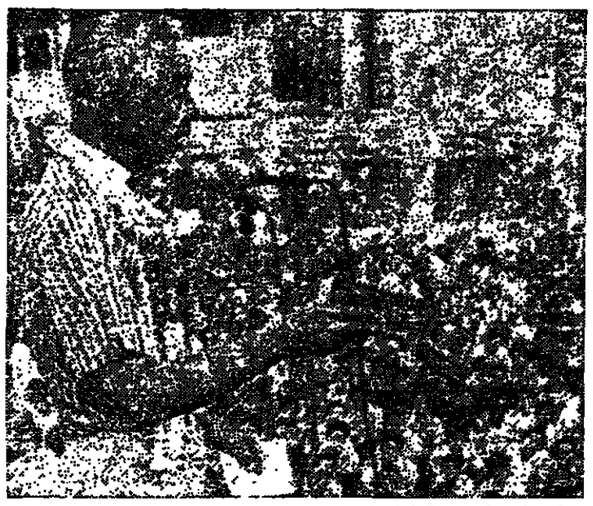
Some other Thais were not as optimistic as Mr. Puey, fearing that no party would be able to put together a coalition and that any government will now be unstable, inviting a possible coup by the still powerful military.

The Democrats' leader and their candidate for premier should the party be able to form a coalition is Seni Pramoj, a 69-year-old lawyer who was educated at Oxford and is considered strongly pro-American.

Mr. Seni said that he hoped to form a coalition with the moderate Social Action party, headed by his brother, Kukrit Pramoj, and the slightly left-of-center New Force party, made up of intellectuals and young technocrats. But those two parties won only 30 seats between them, which would still leave the Democrats 34 seats short of the necessary majority.

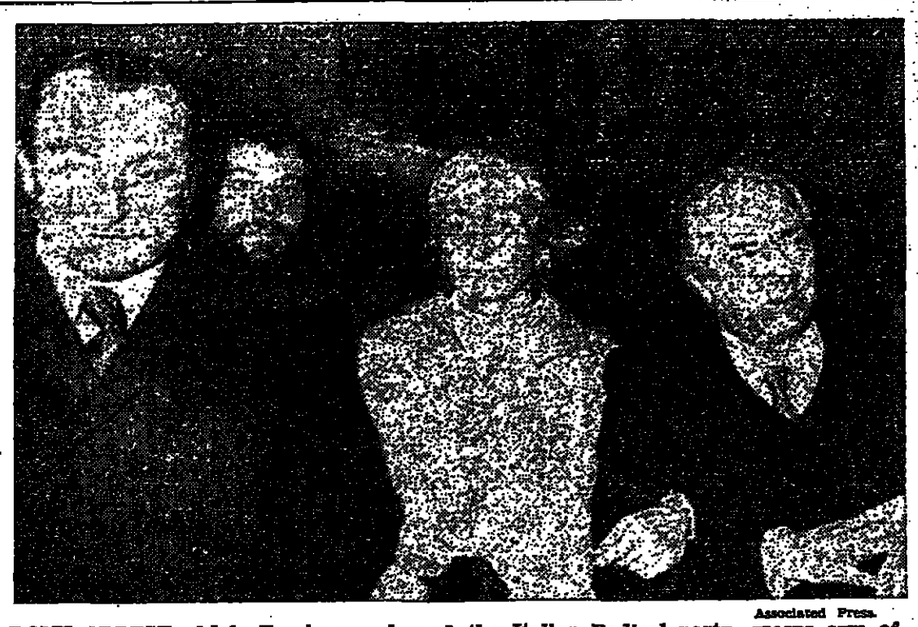
The more radical parties, the Socialist party of Thailand and the United Socialist Front, which advocate closing the American bases and Socialist control of business, won 36 seats.

A total of 42 parties were represented in the election.



United Press International.

THAI PARTY LEADER—Seni Pramoj, head of the Democratic party, which won the most votes in Sunday's election for a National Assembly in Thailand, shows sample ballot while delivering campaign speech Saturday.



Associated Press.

ROME ARREST—Adele Faccio, member of the Italian Radical party, grasps arm of Socialist Deputy Loris Fortuna as she is led away by plainclothes policemen, at left, after arrest Sunday at pro-abortion rally in Rome. She was charged with procuring clients for an illegal abortion clinic that was set up by the Radical party in Florence.

Leader of Abortion Drive Arrested in Rome

ROME, Jan. 27 (AP).—Adele Faccio, Italy's leader in the fight to legalize abortion, was arrested yesterday on a theater stage before an audience of 3,500 as the country's first abortion congress ended.

Two policemen of Rome's political squad stepped onto the stage where she sat. She asked them for the arrest warrant, which charged her with being an accomplice in procuring clients for abortion. She read it at the microphone and said:

"I am proud to enter those prisons where so many companions are pining."

The 52-year-old high school teacher—an anarchist and mother who never married—raised a clenched fist in the anarchist salute. Thousands of hands were raised in support in the audience. *Some started singing an anarchist* hymn, but they were soon silenced.

Marco Pannella, a civil-rights advocate, had earlier instructed the audience to be silent so that not a single word or motion on the stage would be lost.

Arrest Urged

Then Mr. Pannella urged the two officers to go ahead and arrest Miss Faccio, "unless you want to commit the crime of failing in your duty."

A Florence judge had last week issued the warrant for Miss Faccio's arrest after she claimed responsibility for setting up an abortion clinic in the Tuscan city. Miss Faccio had announced that she would attend the closing of the abortion congress and wait for police there.

She will be transferred from a Rome jail to Florence to join a gynecologist and the secretary general of the small Radical party, who were arrested earlier this month after police raided the abortion clinic.

The clinic was run by the Italian Committee for Sterilization and Abortion, whose president is Miss Faccio. The committee was established last year with the aim of setting up medical centers in Italy to provide safe and cheap abortions.

The Radical party, a group with no representatives in Parliament, has provided financial help to the abortion group.

Loris Fortuna, a Socialist deputy who spearheaded the legalization of divorce in Italy in 1971, accompanied Miss Faccio to the prison. Before her arrest, Mr. Fortuna had announced that he will submit a bill to parliament proposing free abortion as part of the state medical care system.

Such a bill would be far more liberal than similar ones drafted by various leftist parties. However, there is great opposition from the Catholic Church and Premier Aldo Moro's dominant Christian Democratic party.

A Political Problem for Beirut

Village Damaged by Israeli Evacuated by 1,500 Lebane

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, Jan. 27 (NYT).—The village of Shuba, where Palestinian guerrillas decided to make a stand against Israeli raiders *recently, is abandoned now. Most* of the stone and concrete houses have been damaged by Israeli artillery.

The 1,500 residents driven from the village are Lebanese, not Palestinians. They have been given shelter in schools at Merj 'Uyun, the nearest town under Lebanese Army control.

As the villagers were allowed to gather their belongings a week ago during a three-hour cease-fire arranged by the United Nations, Israeli soldiers looked down from heights a mile away across the border.

"This is the way we left Palestine," commented a Palestinian employee of a private relief organization.

At a school in Merj 'Uyun, a Lebanese woman with several children, sitting on the cold concrete floor, said to a social worker: "I'm afraid we will never be allowed to go back."

A Problem for Lebanon

The evacuation of the village illustrates the political problem that Lebanon faces on the southern border with Israel, where Palestinian guerrilla raids and Israeli retaliation have turned the 50-mile-wide sector into the only active front in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In the area there are about 30 villages and the large town of Bint Jbail that could suffer the same consequences as Shuba if they became centers of Palestinian guerrilla activity. Many of these have already suffered Israeli shelling or raids in which dozens of h have been blown up.

In Shuba, Lebanese A engineers who visited the lage said that 166 of the lage's 202 homes had been stroyed or were so badly aged by artillery that were not habitable.

The little village, sit among olive groves at the of an unpaved mountain has become an issue for ing all Lebanese political tors that support the Pal ian guerrillas and want non to join the "Arab against Israel.

Top Leader

This includes university dents in Beirut, Moslem cates of Lebanese unity Syria, followers of the President Gamal Abdel of Egypt, militants of the nationalist Ba'ath movemen the Palestinians, whose refugees in Lebanon are a fluential political force.

But the most importa Imam Moussa Sadr, the gious leader of the Shiite of Moslems in Lebanon of the small farmers an lagers of the south are f ers of the imam.

"Lebanon has to mobil force to protect the south Israeli occupation, and I the first to sign up for m service if there is a na defense plan," the imam declared.

The imam, who was ed in Iran and France, co that the Palestinian refug Lebanon have the right t tack Israel because intern al diplomacy has not e the refugees to return to homes.

All Lebanese political l makes similar declaration support for the Palesti But whenever Palestinian rilla actions lead to serio raeli reprisals, politicians resenting Christian commu banking, commercial interes tourism call for nonbellige

Policy of Weakness

Pierre Gemayel, the lead the right-wing Phalangist is a spokesman for the ists." There is no way, he in a recent debate, for non's small army to m the modern equipment training to enable it to the Israelis. Therefore, h the best policy for Leba to remain militarily wea to avoid confrontations could result in a loss of tory to occupying Israeli

The Lebanese political ship has decided to trans problem to a meeting Arab League's Defense C to be held Feb. 5 in Lebanon will reportedly a assurances of support if invades southern Lebanon.

Suspension of Raids

BEIRUT, Jan. 27 (Lebanon was reported to be seeking a three-m moratorium on Palest operations from south Le against Israel.

The government also wa to have asked Libya to Lebanon with French-mad face-to-air Crotale missil fight off Israeli air raids.

Meanwhile the pro-gover newspaper Al Bayrak said Arafat's Palestine Liberatio ganization has ordered g las to pull back from pop areas in south Lebanon 15 days.

Both the Lebanese gover and the guerrilla lead withheld immediate comme any of these reports.

The pro-Libyan Beirut paper Al Shaab said the g ment has decided to mak three-month moratorium a at a conference of Arab f ministers scheduled for F in Cairo.

On Jordan's West Bank

Israelis Report Possible Major Oil Strike

JERUSALEM, Jan. 27 (AP).—Israeli geologists announced today a possible major oil strike on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan, the state radio reported.

The radio said seven billion barrels of oil were believed beneath the ground near the Ar town of Ramallah, about six miles north of Jerusalem.

Later, Menahem Hen, head of Israel's Petroleum Institute, called the reports "irresponsible and speculative."

Mr. Hen charged that it is premature to say whether a major strike has been made in the Ramallah region and that there are not any firm signs of oil there as suggested by Raphael Goldis, managing director of Oil Exploration (Investment) Ltd. The company has a vested interest in creating the idea of a major oil find, Mr. Hen charged.

He acknowledged that a geologist in the recently formed government company said at a convention held by the Petroleum Institute that laboratory checks of the earth core from test drillings in the region showed positive results.

But, Mr. Hen emphasized, even the geologist, Yehezkel Druckman, claimed no more than preliminary findings in the Ramallah drillings, which began four months ago.

The company is planning 10 to 12 exploration wells during the year, compared with five last year.

These wells will be within the pre-1967 borders, Mr. Goldis said.

The state radio broadcast quoted the geologists as saying it would take several years before it was known if the Ramallah oil reservoirs definitely existed.

An oil field that size could supply Israel with 100 times the oil it now uses annually, the radio said.

Israel pumps 55 per cent of its oil from the captured Egyptian wells at Abu Rudeis in the Sinai Desert. The remainder, according to foreign reports, comes from Iran, and Israeli officials have not denied the reports.

'Very Positive Results'

In discussing the Ramallah oil explorations, Mr. Druckman said that laboratory tests of the earth cores extracted in test drilling showed "very positive results that might result in production of about 7 billion barrels of oil."

While stressing that the findings were still preliminary, the geologist noted that oil had been discovered in Syria under similar geological conditions.

Mr. Druckman said that his team has recommended additional drillings in the Ramallah district as well as in various places in Israel.

This is the first time that a possible oil strike has been made in the occupied areas, although Israel has found limited quantities in the northern Negev.

Egyptian Armor Nearing Canal, Israel Reports

TEL AVIV, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Reports that Egyptian armored columns have been advancing toward the Suez Canal in the last few days have reached military headquarters here.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres informed the Cabinet of the reports at its weekly meeting in Jerusalem yesterday.

Some Israeli officials speculated that the Egyptians may be reinforcing their positions in the Canal Zone to heighten their nuisance value during expected negotiations for another interim settlement in the Sinai. U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is due in the region early next month.

But other officials here said that they did not know whether the move had political implications. It could be merely a rotation of units in the Canal Zone, they said.

The troop movement, described as "limited," reportedly was confined to one sector of the canal. It did not violate the separation-of-forces agreement, which put no limit on the size of Egyptian forces on the west bank of the canal.

Cypriot Leaders Continue Talks, Without Progress

NICOSIA, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot leaders met for three hours today in their continuing attempt to negotiate on problems between the two communities. A communiqué indicated that they made little headway.

The communiqué said that the two negotiators, Glafkos Clerides for the Greek Cypriots and Rauf Denktash for the Turkish Cypriots, "had a general exchange of views on matters on their agenda." It said that they would meet again Friday.

UN sources said that at their meeting today Mr. Denktash and Mr. Clerides again discussed prospects for reopening Nicosia International Airport, but that there were no signs of a positive outcome. The sources said that they also discussed the living conditions of some 24,000 Greek Cypriots living in the Turkish-occupied north and a similar number of Turkish Cypriots in the south.

Turkish-Cypriot refugees' evacuation from the British base at Akrotiri to the Turkish mainland was completed today. A British spokesman said that about 9,400 refugees had been airlifted to Turkey since the operation began 10 days ago.

Meanwhile, a first contingent of 750 of the evacuated Turkish-Cypriot refugees returned today to the Turkish-controlled sector of the island. Turkish-Cypriot sources said that they would be resettled in homes and farms abandoned by Greek Cypriots in the north of Cyprus.

Soares Fears A Civil War

(Continued from Page 1)

minority and another said that the Communists and the armed forces "now know that if they want to establish a dictatorship, they will have first to kill 10,000 people to do it."

There also appeared to be more confidence that the military's promise of elections in the spring would be carried out. The Communists were led today to deny that they opposed such elections, as has been widely suspected.

All three coalition parties came out in favor of the Armed Forces Movement's becoming a permanent institution that would carry on a role as guarantors of democracy. The Socialist and centrist aim was to strengthen the moderate wing of the armed forces against more extreme elements.

The Communists today emphasized unity between the popular masses and the armed forces and warned against efforts to isolate "the working class and its vanguard, the Communist party." Mr. Cunhal asserted that no democracy was possible in Portugal without the Communists.

Labor Left Wing In Britain Urges Shift to Socialism

LONDON, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—A strong left-wing group in the Labor party today voiced opposition to the government's attempts to cure Britain's economic troubles and demanded a fundamental shift toward Socialism.

The Tribune group—which includes at least 80 of Labor's 319 members of the House of Commons and has support from the trade unions—issued a statement of opposition to the free-market system and suggested, as a Socialist alternative, "a planned economy and a fundamental shift of wealth and power."

It asked the trade union movement for help in pressing the demands.

The declaration appeared to herald an increase in left-wing pressure on the government. It could cause deep divisions, for there already are strains between the center and the left in the party.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson has pledged himself to preserve Britain's mixture of free enterprise and government control.

Outstripping India, Bangladesh

Economists Report Pakistan Best Off on Asia Subcontinent

By Bernard Weinraub

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, (NYT).—Three years after the breakup of Pakistan, this nation has unexpectedly emerged as the most economically buoyant on the Asian subcontinent.

A substantial flow of oil money from the Middle East, lucrative export earnings, stepped-up agricultural development and, crucially, an absence of the wide spread hunger that has affected India and Bangladesh, have stirred tentative optimism among Pakistanis and foreign economists.

Like neighboring India as well as Bangladesh, Pakistan remains impoverished. Less than 20 per cent of the populace is literate. The per-capita income ranges between $80 and $110. Inflation in the last two years has reached 50 per cent. Primitive health care, a population increasing by 3 per cent a year—the nation is gaining 5,500 people a day—archaic education and a feudal, tradition-bound society have left Pakistan vulnerable and steeped in misery.

Rebound After War

Yet Pakistan proved economically resilient after the 1971 war, which saw the nation's eastern wing break away to create a new nation, Bangladesh. Despite this economic jolt and humiliation—and fears that Pakistan's viability was imperiled by new regional demands for autonomy—the nation has managed to pick up the pieces and move forward.

Foreign economists here—Europeans, Americans, those with the World Bank—are impressed.

"It's much more hopeful than India or Bangladesh," said a European economist who has served nearly a decade in the subcontinent. "Given some decent weather and political stability, they'll be self-sufficient in food in two or three years. They have none of the hang-ups about asking for foreign aid.

"They have none of the ungodly restrictions that limit investment and production. You don't have people begging for licenses to expand their cement plants."

Little Hunger

The key reason for Pakistan's economic resilience lies in food production. Malnutrition is a problem, but there is a marked absence of widespread hunger in the cities and scant threat of starvation.

"We will see to it that nobody dies of starvation," says Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. "God forbid that a single person has to face that kind of situation."

Pakistan needs about 8 million tons of wheat a year to feed its population of 70 million. Last year its own production of food reached a record 7.5 million tons. Officials expressed disappointment that it was below the official goal because of floods, damage to two tunnels in the huge new Tarbela irrigation dam, and government policies that did not offer farmers enough money to sell food for urban ration shops.

Surviving Drought

A drought that was perhaps the worst in 90 years has cut production 6.5 million tons for the agricultural year that will end in June. But Pakistan has already lined up about 1.3 million tons of food purchases from abroad, and Mr. Bhutto says the rest of the food imports needed will be arranged in the next few months.

Optimism about Pakistan's food situation is based largely on the $1.2-billion Tarbela Dam, the largest earth and rock-filled dam in the world, which is expected to start providing irrigation this spring for cotton, rice and wheat fields that have been chronically short of water. Also, at least three large fertilizer plants are to open in the next three years.

S. Africa Rejects Call To Free Communist

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Justice Minister James Kruger said today that he had rejected international and domestic appeals for the release of Bram Fischer, the jailed former leader of South Africa's outlawed Communist party, who is suffering from cancer.

The minister's announcement followed calls by Mr. Fischer's family for his release on the ground that his illness means that he no longer can be regarded as a threat to the security of the state. Similar appeals have been made by South African and international groups and politicians, including UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Izvestia Asserts OPEC Reflects 3d World Unity

MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries conference which ended yesterday in Algiers showed the unity of the Third World in the face of blackmail by imperialist circles, Izvestia said today.

The discussion of a possible oil embargo against any country attacking an OPEC member was "a serious warning for imperialist circles," the paper's Algiers correspondent, S. Nikonov, said in an editorial.

A resolution to include not just energy questions but also other raw material and economic-development problems of the Third World in a planned conference between oil producers and consumers "naturally strengthens the front of the developing states in their struggle against the monopolies," he added.

The results of the conference "show that the oil-producing countries of the Third World are not going to relinquish the positions of economic independence they have won and are ready to counter the blackmail and pressure of imperialist circles with unity and cohesion of their ranks," Izvestia said.

U.S. View on Parley

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—The United States and other industrial powers have "made good progress" toward a unified energy policy but they are still short of the solidarity needed for a major conference with the oil producers, the State Department said today.

Press officer Robert Anderson said "no decision has yet been made" on when the United States would agree to participate in the next step leading to a major consumer-producer conference.

However, he said, "Progress was, is and I think will be excellent."

Hanoi Assails U.S. Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

are only two ways: either to implement the Paris agreement seriously—and this is the best choice—or to continue the war, only to end in failure again.

"U.S. imperialism is doomed to failure," he said.

Tanker Runs Blockade

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 27 (WP).—The last ship in a small convoy of tankers and ammunition barges arrived here this morning after having sustained considerable damage running an insurgent blockade of the Mekong River.

The ship, a small coastal tanker named Bayon Trader, carried a cargo of aviation gasoline. Its hull and superstructure bore the marks of three separate fires as well as several rocket, bullet and shrapnel holes.

Since Dec. 28, only two petroleum tankers and four barges, carrying a total of 4,700 tons of ammunition and 3,600 cubic meters of gasoline, have reached the capital. Before the current insurgent offensive began Jan. 1, three and sometimes four far larger convoys used to make it up the river every month.

Phnom Penh is dependent on the river supply route because the insurgents have blocked all roads leading to the capital.

News Analysis

U.S. Is Seen Facing Decisions On Its Indochina Policy Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment. As Mr. Ford put it, the extra money is important for the Saigon army's morale as well as its fighting capability.

Some Americans here carry the argument even further. One analyst predicted that if the bill does not pass, the North Vietnamese will assume that Washington can no longer significantly buttress South Vietnam, and will send its main-force divisions into large-scale action.

But in Washington liberal and not-so-liberal members of Congress fear that the $300 million, or some share of it, will only deepen America's involvement in Vietnam and prolong the war. Some question the need for the money.

"It is very easy to make fun of the Americans," said a high-ranking Western diplomat here, "because their policy in Vietnam consists in not having one."

"The U.S. policy since the Paris accords is extraordinary," he continued. "To pretend that there is peace, and to pretend that this situation could last."

'Aid and Prayer'

An American diplomat, asked to define his government's policy since the Paris accords, smiled and then said, "Aid and prayer."

As viewed by senior diplomats, the United States would, broadly speaking, appear to have three options in South Vietnam and, to a certain extent, Cambodia, in light of political realities at home.

The first would be to step up sharply the level of military and economic assistance to the Saigon and the Phnom Penh governments. In the case of Cambodia, this might mean a huge airlift from Thailand by the U.S. Air Force.

In the case of South Vietnam, where the government's position is still fairly firm, it would mean an accelerated pace of deliveries of munitions and weapons.

The end result of such a policy would be to enhance the two governments' military capabilities and, possibly more important, reassure them of American support. Such a policy would also reverse a slow trend to disengagement.

2d Choice

The second option, as sketched by knowledgeable diplomats, would be to push the Saigon and Phnom Penh governments firmly in the direction of negotiations to end the war and build solutions on the model of Laos, where a coalition government holds power.

In Phnom Penh, American officials say that the recent United Nations vote saving the Lon Nol government's seat has generated momentum for negotiations. But there is no sign that the Americans have made overtures to the leadership of the Communist-led insurgents.

In Vietnam, the Communists continually clamor for "strict" implementation of the Paris agreements, which, in contrast to the situation in Cambodia, at least provide a framework for political talks. There is no doubt that, in the last two years, it has been the Thieu government that has been most reluctant to fulfill the political clauses of the agreements.

But the Communists have been extremely vague about what they mean by "implementation." And, lately, they have demanded Mr. Thieu's ouster as a condition for negotiations.

Political Solution

There is no assurance that a political "solution," if one could be reached, would turn out favorably for the Vietnamese state that the United States has supported for more than two decades. The fragmented "nationalists" might eventually crumble before the disciplined Communists.

Somewhat paradoxically, the negotiation option would inevitably entail renewed American involvement, to twist arms and hammer out details. And men who claim to understand Mr. Kissinger's thinking on Indochina say that it is this prospect, as much as anything else, that deters him from pushing for negotiations.

Mr. Kissinger is steeped in more urgent issues revolving around a fragile relationship with the Soviet Union and China, the Middle East and the sagging world economy. And he has described his own involvement in the protracted Vietnam negotiations as a squandering of energy and resources when other problems needed tending.

Post-Paris Policy

Moreover, a cornerstone of America's post-Paris Vietnam policy—to the extent that one exists—has been to turn over decision-making and diplomatic initiative gradually to the South Vietnamese. (In Cambodia, however, the Americans sometimes seem to be quarterbacking the war.)

To some, this is what Mr. Kissinger's well-known "decent interval" for South Vietnam is all about: letting the Saigon government pick its own way along.

And, so, many diplomats here believe that the Ford administration will simply pursue its third "option"—more of the same. Aid will slowly decline. The killing will continue. The United States will not intervene, politically or militarily.

A European diplomat agreed that this was the most likely course—unless Congress imposes another—and added: "And South Vietnam will become a sort of Cambodia." By that he meant that the Saigon government's military position will slowly deteriorate, as it has already.

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Air Fares U For Atlantic

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them again by another mon the end of March.

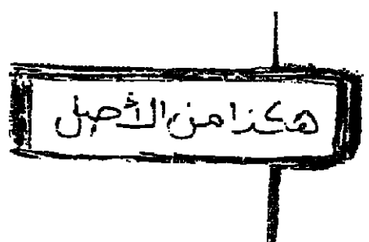
The major cause of the mate was the competing ch companies' failure to im their own fares enough, prompted some scheduled ca to press for lower rate scheduled flights, while o opposed the cheap Apex far

The airlines also agreed to pose reintroducing a youth between the United States European points to compli the fare currently available tween Europe and Mexico Canada.

Dutch-U.S. Talks

THE HAGUE, Jan. 27 (ters).—Dutch Transport Mi Tjerk Westerterp expressed treme pessimism after first talks here today with a U.S. ernment delegation on Ame moves to curtail transatl flights by the Dutch state line KLM.

The U.S. Civil Aerona Board is seeking to curtail transatlantic services of the ropean airlines in view of h losses by Pan American and T World Airlines last year.



هكذا من الأصل

ed by U.S. Is Said ...500 Up Review Its olicy on UN

ancial Support uld Be Affected

By Kathleen Teltsch

ITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. (NYT).—The United States, h has attacked recent UN ions and warned of eroding rican support, has begun a w of its policies toward the nization and its affiliates, rding to a high-ranking U.S. ial.

e review was ordered after last General Assembly ses- which Washington said had ded South Africa illegally, h curbed Israel's right to k on the Palestinian ques- and which generally had dominated by Third World ns and their Communist orters.

ficials in Washington and bers of the U.S. mission are conducting the review, h will continue for weeks, it said, and could determine American attitude and degree financial support for UN ations.

Toughening of Attitude

ais suggested that the review part of an effort to serve e that Washington's position d not be ignored and that a her attitude toward the UN to be expected.

S. officials were reluctant iscuss details of the effort, sting that there were "no prints" but acknowledging they were searching for s to try to reverse current nds. An official explained. e aim is to get back to the rter, to the regulations and sense of fair play, which has lacking noticeably."

he U. S. desire for drastic re- ns was clearly indicated in a ry statement made in the eral Assembly on Dec. 6 by bassador John Scali. He pro- ed the increasing trend in UN toward adopting one- ed, unrealistic resolutions and ard disregarding, for the efit of "special interest ups," the charter and the es.

Congress recently cut off Amer- n contributions amounting to million for the United Na- ns Educational, Scientific and ltural Organization until it re- rses decisions barring Israel m some of its activities.

13 Agencies Involved

The U.S. review covers UNESCO d 12 other specialized agen- s affiliated with the UN and untary programs to which the ited States contributes. For ny of these, the United States the largest single contributor. plying about 30 per cent of $1,270,655,000 that all govern- nts gave in a recent year.

. S. disapproval of Third rld tactics in the Assembly l elsewhere also appears to e affected its attitude toward retary-General Kurt Wald- m, who is seen by some offi- ls as increasingly responsive the aims and interests of group of countries.

merican concern has been eloping for some time but was rpened, it was said, by Mr. ldheim's permitting the Viet g to open an office for con- ts with UN aid agencies in eva and what was said to be inaction in responding to re- t incidents of terrorism.

viss Jail Garry Davis r Illegal Entry

ASEL, Jan. 27 (Reuters).— rry Davis, self-styled world zen, is serving a seven-day son sentence here for crossing Swiss frontier without valid ntity documents, police said lay.

Mr. Davis, U.S.-born founder the World Government Move- nt, which aims at abolishing tion-states, was arrested Fri- after coming here from his ne in France. Mr. Davis vels with a "world passport" printed himself.



Associated Press.

HORSEPOWER—Old-time cab moves through fog in Central Park in New York.

To Halt Dependence on Costly Oil

Maine May Try Wood Alcohol as a Fuel

By William Claiborne

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 27 (WP).—Maine energy officials are turning to wood alcohol as a future substitute fuel for automobiles, home furnaces and industrial power.

The source of the wood alcohol, or methanol, would be five million acres of diseased timberland in the northeast part of the state if a proposal sent to the State Legislature earlier this month is adopted.

Leaders of Maine's Senate and House said in interviews that they leaned favorably toward including research funds for the methanol project in a bill to control spruce trees' budworm disease, providing there is some federal and private support.

Robert Monks, the director of the state's Office of Energy Resources, said that he feels he has commitments from two Maine timberland firms to take part in the project and that he will approach the Federal Energy Administration about supporting a pilot methanol plant.

A $10-million pilot plant can be built in 18 months, and after that wood alcohol would be used in state-owned vehicles and for heating state buildings, Mr. Monks said.

Later, Mr. Monks said, methanol—produced at a cost of 14 cents a gallon—would be marketed commercially for use by Maine's million residents who, according to studies, spend 20 per cent of their income on gasoline and home-heating fuels.

A 15-per-cent blend of methanol with gasoline can be used in unmodified automobiles and the result is increased octane, more mileage and lower emission, according to studies by the energy laboratory of the Massachussetts Institute of Technology.

When more than 30 per cent methanol is used, the two fuels tend to separate, studies have shown. Pure methanol can be used after fuel-system modifications.

Axis Nations

Maine's proponents of methanol point out that in 1935, 11 European countries consumed 180 million gallons of wood alcohol in 4 million vehicles, and that the Axis nations turned to it later in order to divert petroleum for use as aviation fuel in the war effort.

Maine would like some reduction in oil use, which is costly because the location of the state makes it uncommonly dependent on foreign petroleum, and because of recent national economic policy decisions.

Other factors that weigh heavily in Maine's policy on gasoline and heating fuel include the weather, a near absence of natural gas availability, domination of the automobile for want of mass-transportation systems and an increasingly depressing economic outlook.

"You can't find a state with more dependency on oil than us," said Mr. Monks. "If we don't find an alternative fuel, we face the relentless prospect of being utterly without the capacity of helping ourselves—where the necessity of life in the coldest damn place imaginable is controlled by foreigners," he said.

Buying foreign oil is nothing new to Maine. The state imports 86 per cent of its energy needs. But what is new is the cost to a state already skating on thin ice economically: between 1945 and 1972, a barrel of crude oil dropped from $1.80 to $1.69; now it is up to $10.50 a barrel, and, with the tariff imposed by President Ford, it will go to $13.50.

"The $3 tariff is almost twice as much as we were paying for oil two years ago. Maybe some other parts of the country can absorb that, but New England can't and Maine certainly can't," Mr. Monks said.

In the face of this dilemma, Maine in recent years has turned to a number of possible solutions and seemingly has been frustrated at every turn.

It considered building a huge tanker port—a plan which former President Lyndon Johnson scuttled—and a refining center, which attracted the wrath of environmentalists.

The state has turned to a possible gigantic tidal power generating project at Passamaquoddy Bay—where extraordinarily high and fast tides would create energy—but the United States has poor relations on energy policy with Canada and Passamaquoddy extends into New Brunswick.

Maine then dusted off an old hydropower proposal for Lincoln Dickey in the northern part of the state, but, because it would flood woodland all the way into Quebec, that idea has bogged down in diplomacy.

In its desperation, the state has considered other energy ideas, including chicken manure ingestors that create methane gas and the use of seaweed to develop methane.

As a measure of their desperation, Maine officials even listened half seriously to proposals for windmills and bizarre perpetual-motion machines.

"We'll consider anything, because the prospects are so bleak. People may think we're smoking dope down here when we talk about some alternatives to petroleum, but we're serious," Mr. Monks said.

He and his staff are particularly serious about methanol.

"One thing we hav in Maine is trees," Mr. Monks said. "It's time to use some Yankee ingenuity and use the resource we do have. Obviously we can't survive up here on a dependence on domestic or foreign oil."

Ninety per cent of Maine is wooded land, Mr. Monks pointed out, and although much timberland is owned by large paper companies, full production is never realized. "The wood available to other markets, such as methanol, is infinite," he said.

Study Claims 5% of U.S. Patients Suffer Malnutrition in Hospitals

BOSTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—At least 5 per cent of the patients in major American hospitals suffer severe malnutrition as a result of their hospital stays, a researcher at Harvard Medical School says.

And as many as one-third of the patients show "significant nutritional deficiencies" associated with their hospitalization, according to a study by Dr. George Blackburne.

Poor nutritional practices lead to a malnutrition rate in American hospitals higher than that in hospitals in the impoverished Biafran section of Nigeria, Dr. Blackburne said.

Dr. Blackburne is an assistant professor of surgery at Harvard Medical School and director of nutritional support services at both the New England Deaconess Hospital and Boston City Hospital.

His study, first published in the Journal of the American Medical Association, involved 131 patients, the entire surgical-patient population of an unnamed municipal hospital.

The poor nutritional practices he found there could contribute to deaths, Dr. Blackburne said.

"There is going to be less rapid recovery, more frequent complications, and even perhaps death if patients can't get adequate nutritional support," he said.

Dr. Blackburne said that the type of malnutrition found in his study—visceral or internal-organ malnutrition—has not been noted in hospitals before, and directly affects a patient's immunity defenses.

A patient already suffering from disease or recovering from surgery is placed in greater jeopardy by the lowering of his immunity to infection, he said.

The doctor said that his study provides the first clinical evidence to back up widely publicized charges last April by Dr. Charles Butterworth of the University of Alabama that American hospitals feed their patients poorly.

Elections in N. Korea

HONG KONG, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—North Korea will hold local elections Feb. 27, the North Korean news agency reported.

As Liberals Get on Key Committees

Senate 'Quiet Revolution' Weakens Old Guard

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (WP).—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., a key figure in a "quiet revolution" now going on in the Senate, put himself at the head of a liberal coalition and routed Democratic conservatives when the party's Steering Committee handed out committee assignments recently.

Sen. Kennedy thoroughly studied the rules, traditions and mathematical formulas governing appointments by the 19-member committee. Then he proceeded to get most of the most important new committee slots for liberals and freshmen and to defeat a move by an old rival, Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virginia, to put the deeply conservative Sen. James Allen of Alabama on the Judiciary Committee, which handles civil rights and criminal legislation, abortion, busing, school prayer and constitutional amendments.

The newly powerful group of Democratic liberals regarded the thwarting of Sen. Allen's bid as their No. 1 objective as the session opened. Sen. Allen has been labeled a "one-man wrecking crew on civil rights" by Northern Democrats.

Sen. Kennedy, working with Sen. Dick Clark of Iowa and others, also got two freshmen liberals—Sen. John Culver of Iowa and Sen. Gary Hart of Colorado—onto the Armed Services Committee in what he described as a move to "open up" that conservative committee to liberal influences. Later, another committee seat was added and it also went to a Northern freshman, Sen. Patrick Leahy of Vermont.

Tax Reformer Named

Liberals Clark and Joseph Biden jr. of Delaware also got the vacant Democratic posts on the Foreign Relations Committee and tax-reform advocate Floyd Haskell of Colorado received the open post on the Finance Committee.

Then, in a move to add still more liberal strength to Finance, which handles tax, tariff and many economic matters, the Kennedy group created a new seat on Finance and gave it to William Hathaway of Maine.

Sen. Kennedy's victory is a new milestone in his recovery from the tragedy of Chappaquiddick and the embarrassment of his defeat by Sen. Byrd for the party whip job in 1971.

But in a larger sense, it is simply a part of the silent, almost unnoticed realignment of power relationships now going on in the Senate. Although not nearly as dramatic as the one now going on in the House, the Senate's "quiet revolution" is heading in the same direction.

For years, the South and its inner "clubs"—headed by the redoutable Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia—ruled the Senate, but now the Southern legions have shrunk. As a result of recent election victories, Northern Democratic liberals, though not in control of the Senate as a whole, are by far the single biggest grouping within it. They have become the dominant force within the caucus of 61 Democrats, of which they constitute nearly two-thirds.

Republican Help

With the aid of Republican liberals like Sen. Clifford Case of New Jersey, Charles Mathias jr. of Maryland, Sen. Jacob Javits of New York and Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania, the Northern Democrats have a majority on many issues and they are moving to brush away the institutional barriers that could thwart the will of that majority.

One of the first moves was to assure that committees like Finance and Armed Services were "opened up" to liberals, and Sen. Kennedy, Sen. Clark and their Steering Committee coalition made a major step in that direction. Without such a move, tax reform could be strangled in Finance, as has often happened in the past. Now, at least, the reformers have a strong group on that panel, if not a clear majority.

Similarly, they still lack a majority on Armed Services, but their group is much bigger, which gives them a toehold to fight bigger arms budgets.

Another effort in the same direction was the solid backing within the Democratic caucus—the Republican caucus also gave endorsement—to force all committee hearings and bill-writing sessions to be held in open session, unless a committee votes to close them for national security or other reasons. Spurred by a new spirit of reform engendered by Watergate, both caucuses were ready to proceed in this direction.

And the overwhelming 45-to-7 victory in the Democratic caucus for the creation of a new select committee to investigate spying allegations against the CIA and FBI is another sign of the trend. Although no one would state it openly, the vote simply meant that the caucus did not want to trust conservative old-line committees like Armed Services and Appropriations to ferret out alleged abuses which for years they have been responsible for watching but have failed to either expose or denounce.

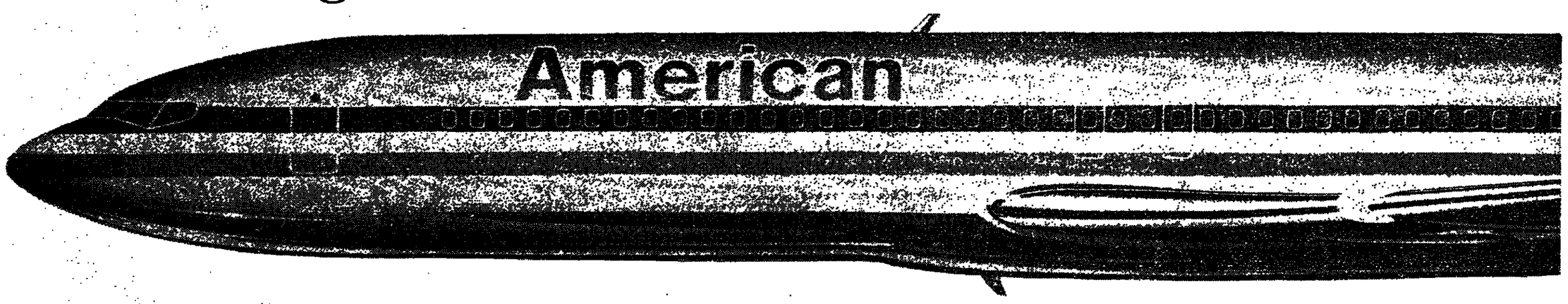
Salyut-4 Cosmonauts Study Sun on 16th Day

MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (AP).—Two Soviet cosmonauts, Lt. Col. Alexei Gubarev and Georgi Grechko, studied the sun with the aid of a telescope and diffraction spectrometer today, their 16th day aboard the Salyut-4 space station, Tass reported.

The spacemen have been aboard the lab for 240 orbits of the earth, the press agency said. There was no indication when they would re-enter their Soyuz-17 craft, docked to the lab, and return to earth. Today, Tass said, Mr. Grechko, the civilian flight engineer, filmed various formations of the solar atmosphere.



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For 'Unusual Foot Movements'

Two Italians Reprimanded in World Bridge

From Wire Dispatches

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 27.—Two Italian players were severely reprimanded today by the World Bridge Federation after charges that they used unusual foot movements in the current world championships here.

They were so shaken by the reprimand that they postponed a crucial match with the North American team.

"Their nerves are shot to pieces," said their nonplaying captain, Sandro Salvetti, an hour before this afternoon's match.

The Italian team holds a strong lead after four days of play. They hold the world title.

The federation's board went into executive session for four hours today and, after hearing testimony from several witnesses, issued the following statement through president Julius Rosenblum of New Orleans:

"On Jan. 27 at 3:15 a.m., it was resolved, after hearing voluminous testimony, that Gianfranco Facchini and Sergio Zucchelli, members of the Italian Bermuda Bowl team of 1975, be severely reprimanded for improper conduct with respect to actions of Mr. Facchini moving his feet unnaturally and touching his partner's foot during the auction and before the opening lead."

The North American team, captained by Alfred Sheinwold of Los Angeles, had announced earlier that it would leave the tournament if the Italians were exonerated.

Later the team met for two hours, after which Mr. Sheinwold said, "The North American team endorses the verdict of guilty, but deplores the failure of the World Bridge Federation to bar this pair from further international competitions." The team then sat down to play the Italians.

Mr. Salvetti said at a press conference that he did not consider that the federation's finding amounted to a cheating verdict against the Italian pair.

The first to complain of the alleged signals was bridge enthusiast Bruce Keidan, 31, a correspondent for the Philadelphia Inquirer, who served as a monitor Friday night in the match between Italy and France. According to Mr. Keidan, Mr. Facchini tapped his partner firmly on the toes at key moments during six of the 16 hands played.

On Saturday afternoon, Tracy Denninger, 51, a Bermuda hotel manager and member of the Bermuda bridge team, reported four such foot movements by Mr. Facchini.

Johannes Hammerich, 50, a Venezuelan businessman and representative of South America on the executive committee of the World Bridge Federation, reported that he observed six such foot pressures during the nine hands he monitored.

The witnesses said Mr. Facchini each time pressed his toes down one, two or three times on those of his partner.

All agreed that Mr. Facchini kept his feet behind him during the play of the cards and that his foot movements could not possibly be accidental.

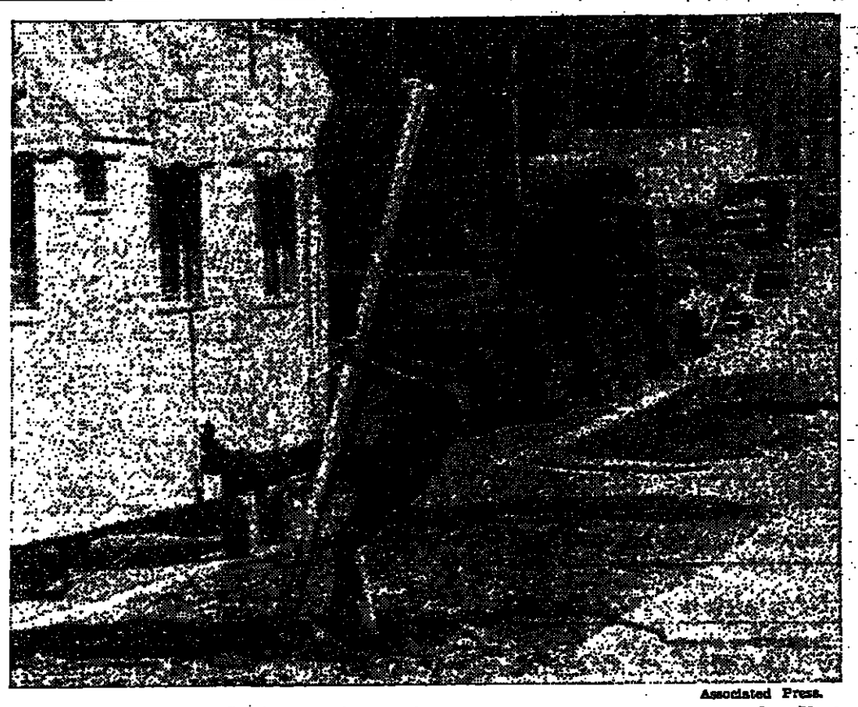
Bidding screens to isolate the players are being used in the championship for the first time to prevent signals being exchanged above the table.

Mr. Zucchelli and Mr. Facchini have compiled the best record in Europe in pair tournaments during the last two years, winning large cash prizes.

North America had been scheduled to meet Italy in a qualifying match yesterday. When Mr. Salvetti heard about the charges against one of his pairs, he petitioned for a postponement, because he felt his team was too upset to play at that point. This request was granted.

In yesterday's action, France defeated Indonesia, 17-3, and North America beat Indonesia, 20 to minus 2.

At approximately the halfway point in the qualifying round the standings are Italy 63, North America 53, France 46, Indonesia 25 and Brazil 19.



Associated Press.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL. . . .—An employee of a house moving company bending a traffic sign to clear the way for a house and piled up traffic to move on on a road near Orange Park, Fla. Otherwise the sign would have cut off awnings.

Yugoslav Newspaper Attacks On U.S. Increase in Severity

By Malcolm W. Browne

BELGRADE, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Despite Yugoslavia's proclaimed policy of "nonalignment," the anti-American tone of the country's controlled press has become even harsher than that in the Soviet bloc.

The newspaper reader here must assume that the United States is waging "a war of nerves" or worse against this country, involving direct military intimidation and even terrorism.

At the diplomatic level, such invective is rarely used. An American congressional delegation held cordial talks here recently on relations, including Yugoslavia's interest in buying U.S. weaponry.

Yugoslav officials visiting Washington have been discussing increased trade and other matters, and the president of the U.S. Export-Import Bank, William Casey, has been in Belgrade to look into U.S. financing of new projects.

President Ford sent word recently that he had accepted "with satisfaction" a Yugoslav invitation to pay a visit.

Despite such smooth official contacts, press criticism of the United States has been verging on the vitriolic.

"We're a little concerned," a diplomat said, "that sooner or later this very high-profile anti-American track is going to get somebody in Washington annoyed."

The American diplomatic community here has become so accustomed to the drumfire of press attacks that it rarely takes notice. But earlier this month, the embassy was sufficiently annoyed to take the unusual step of writing to the press agency Tanjug to complain of "imbalance" in its reporting.

Americans here have long accepted the fact that Yugoslav foreign policy, apart from a general interest in peace and détente, is opposed in nearly every particular to that of the United States.

But lately, Belgrade has been charging through its press that the United States, among many other things, has broken the Paris agreement on Vietnam. Every day, Tanjug has carried statements or interviews from Hanoi, some of which are responses to American charges. But the charges themselves, or Washington's responses to Hanoi's attacks, are never published here.

Last Monday, terrorists at Paris's Orly Airport fired rockets that narrowly missed a taxiing Israeli airliner but damaged a parked Yugoslav DC-9. There were conflicting claims by several groups for the attack, but policemen said the Israeli plane had probably been the target and that the terrorists had probably been pro-Palestinian.

But in Yugoslavia, there was immediate speculation that the United States had been involved. The Zagreb newspaper Vjesnik asserted that there was a good chance Washington had been behind the rocket attack, either to embarrass France or to drive a wedge between the Arabs and nonaligned countries like Yugoslavia.

The United States has also been accused lately of working with and for neo-Fascist interests in Italy and neo-Nazis in Austria against Yugoslav territorial or ethnic interests.

New Zealand May Cut Back Immigration

By David Lamb

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Jan. 27.—With 60,000 newcomers having settled in New Zealand in just over two years, the government is taking a hard look at its immigration policies and the strains they place on an increasingly troubled economy.

The influx has continued unabated since entry rules were tightened last April.

So far, any possible further tightening of regulations is only in the talking stage, but knowledgeable sources said the government is prepared to act if jobs become scarce, thus threatening the Labor party's commitment to continued full employment.

Of particular concern to the government is that a flood of jobless Australians, who have free access here, will pour into New Zealand. The fears are not unfounded, because Australia is suffering record unemployment, with over 3 per cent of the work force out of work.

In the early 1970s, New Zealand was welcoming about 10,000 settlers a year, about one in 10 of whom took advantage of subsidized transportation and other government benefits still used to entice immigrants. By 1973, the number had shot up to 23,000, and last year it reached a record 33,500.

As far back as March, 1973, the newly elected Labor government was showing concern that an unchecked flow of immigrants could hinder "New Zealand's orderly development as a nation." It tightened the regulations for citizens of the British Commonwealth and standardized criteria for all immigrants.

The criteria, still in effect, require all immigrants to have an occupation, skill or qualification needed by New Zealand, to have a guarantee of employment and accommodation, to be between the ages of 18 and 45 and to have no more than four children.

The government then also ended the "white New Zealand policy" by welcoming qualified Asian and Pacific-island immigrants and stopped "dawn raids" by Auckland policemen looking for illegal island immigrants.

© Los Angeles Times.

Japan Gives Leftist 20 Years for Killings

TOKYO, Jan. 27 (AP).—A Tokyo court today sentenced a former member of the United Red Army to 20 years in prison in connection with the group's killing of some of its members in a mountain hideout three years ago.

Mikio Aoto, 25, was indicted for taking part in the 1972 slayings of 12 members of the extreme leftist Red Army who reportedly had second thoughts about a coup attempt against the government.

Hijack Suspect Is Ill in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 27 (UPI).—A judge today had to postpone his ruling on a U.S. demand to extradite two Americans on a 1972 plane-hijacking charge after Black Panther Willie Holder fell to the courthouse floor shaking in convulsions.

Mr. Holder, 26, of Oakland, was arrested here Saturday with Mary Catherine Kerkow, 23, of North End, Ore. Today, in an anteroom behind the courtroom, Mr. Holder's arms and legs suddenly began to shake and he fell to the floor. He told his lawyers that he was "subject to nervous crises" and was ill because he had been unable to take his "four required pills a day" in prison.

New Paris Paper

PARIS, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—A new daily newspaper, L'Imprévu, appeared here today. The paper, whose owners describe it as an organ of the popular left, said that it would publish an opinion poll every day.

Nutritionist Sees Okra Seeds As Untapped Protein Source

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Okra seeds, usually unnoticed when eaten in the immature stage along with the green pod, could become a significant source of protein in many poor countries if harvested after maturity, according to a University of Rhode Island nutritionist.

If allowed to ripen on the plant, okra seeds become almost as big as lentils or soybeans and contain protein that, although of somewhat lower proportion, is equivalent in quality to that of meat or milk.

Another advantage cited for okra is that it grows on marginal land and in low-rainfall regions where other high-protein crops seldom do well. Okra, which is native to West Africa and widely known under its Bantu name of gumbo, is already grown in many poor countries that eat or export the immature pod.

Okra is now grown in many parts of Africa, India, Malaysia, the Philippines, Central America and the Middle East.

"If they would just let the okra pods ripen instead of cutting them off green and then eat the seeds themselves, many of the underdeveloped countries would have more protein," said Dr. Spiros Constantinides, professor of food and nutritional science at the university.

Dr. Constantinides specializes in identifying seldom-used sources of protein that can be developed into significant new human foods.

"People tend to think of okra like stringbeans—something to eat in the immature green pod stage," Dr. Constantinides said. "If these pods are allowed to ripen, there are big seeds which can be dried, pressed for oil and, most important of all, ground into flour."

The researcher said that an acceptable bread could be made by substituting okra flour for 10 per cent of the wheat flour, substantially raising the bread's nutritional value because of the okra's higher protein content and because of okra's high content of lysine, one of the amino acids that make up protein.

Because wheat flour is deficient in lysine, much of wheat's protein content cannot be absorbed by the body. By adding relatively small amounts of okra flour, however, the additional lysine improves the biological availability of the wheat protein.

Dr. Constantinides, who reported his findings at a recent meeting of the International Congress of Food Science and Technology in Madrid, said he demonstrated the nutritional value of okra in feeding studies on rats.

Rats whose sole protein source was ordinary corn failed to gain weight and showed signs of protein malnutrition after a month. When okra seeds were substituted for the corn protein, the rats recovered quickly and began gaining weight. The rate of recovery was comparable to that of rats fed milk protein, casein.

Senator Confirms That FBI Bugged Dr. King in 1964

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., confirmed yesterday that the Senate Watergate committee had obtained evidence that the FBI used electronic listening devices against the Rev. Martin Luther King jr. during the 1964 Democratic National Convention.

Appearing on the ABC television program "Issues and Answers," Sen. Baker said he "sat in" on an interview between Senate Watergate investigators and Leo Clark, former agent-in-charge of the Atlantic City, N.J., field office of the FBI, in which Mr. Clark said the electronic surveillance of Dr. King was conducted for the late President Lyndon Johnson.

Independent sources on the now defunct Senate Watergate committee confirmed that Mr. Clark said the electronic surveillance of Dr. King had picked up congressmen, senators and Robert Kennedy, then attorney general, in their private conversations with the civil-rights leader.

Sen. Baker said the content of the interview with Mr. Clark had not been made a part of the final Watergate report because "it was not involved in the '72 presidential campaign."

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Gap Is Reported In Orly Security

PARIS, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—A photographer and a reporter of the weekly news magazine L'Express said yesterday that they drove a service truck within yards of an Israeli El Al airliner at Orly Airport without being challenged by police.

Their drive, illustrated with photographs in the magazine's latest edition, occurred 24 hours after Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski announced tighter security measures at French airports following two Arab guerrilla attacks within one week at Orly.

The two slipped through a service door at Orly's west terminal, commandeered a truck by saying that they were going to a plane parking spot called "Mike Five" and drove unhindered up to an Israeli El Al Boeing 707 refueling for a flight to Tel Aviv.

Bolivian Tin Miners End 2-Week Strike

LA PAZ, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—More than 5,000 tin miners, who had declared a "free territory" in Bolivia's isolated highland plateau, today ended a two-week strike after reaching tentative agreement with the government.

The miners struck after the government of President Hugo Banzer closed four radio stations for allegedly broadcasting subversive propaganda against the government.

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Obituaries

Baron Silvercruys, 82, Belgian Ex-Envoy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Baron Robert Silvercruys, 82, the Belgian ambassador to the United States from 1945 to 1959, died Saturday at his home here.

He first served at the Belgian Embassy here as an attaché in 1918 and was secretary of the Belgian delegation to the Washington Conference in 1921-22.

After four years as private secretary to the Belgian minister of foreign affairs, Baron Silvercruys returned to the Belgian Embassy in Washington as counselor.

He was with the Belgian Legation in China in 1929-31, at the Belgian Embassy in London for five years and was minister and ambassador to Canada from 1937 to 1945.

He was his country's delegate in San Francisco at the 1945 international conference which drew up the United Nations Charter.

In 1953, he married the former Rosemary Turner McMahon, the widow of Sen. Brien McMahon, D-Conn. She survives the baron.

Rep. John Kluczynski

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Rep. John Kluczynski, 79, D-Ill., died today, his office announced. He was chairman of the Transportation Subcommittee of the House Public Works Committee.

He also was chairman of the select committee which ran the House restaurants. He had been in the House since 1950.

Fritz Selbmann

EAST BERLIN, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Fritz Selbmann, 75, a former East German deputy premier, who fell into disfavor in 1958, died last night, the newspaper Neues Deutschland reported today.

Mr. Selbmann, a veteran Communist who spent 11 years in Nazi jails and concentration camps, was vice-president of the National Writers Association.

He became minister of industry in 1949, joined the party's Central Committee in 1954 and was appointed deputy premier the following year.

He lost his posts when it was alleged that he gave indirect support to a faction that opposed the late party leader Walter Ulbricht.

Toti dal Monte

TREVISO, Italy, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Toti dal Monte, 81, a major operatic soprano of the 1920s and 1930s, died yesterday at a hospital in nearby Ivieve di Soligo.

She had been suffering from a circulatory disease.

Miss dal Monte made her operatic debut at age 17 and reached fame in 1922 as Gilda in Verdi's "Rigoletto," conducted at La Scala by Arturo Toscanini.

Toscanini kept her at La Scala for 10 years. She also sang at the Metropolitan in New York, Covent Garden in London and other opera houses in Berlin, Tokyo and Melbourne. She retired in 1943.

Amin Dada

KAMPALA, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Ugandan President Idi Amin's father, Amin Dada, 75, died in a hospital here last night after a long illness, the government said today.

Jose Mora Otero

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Jose Antonio Mora Otero, 77, a former Uruguayan minister and former president of the Organization of American States, died here yesterday. He was president of the OAS Council in 1954-55, secretary-general in 1956-68 and Uruguayan foreign minister in 1971-73.

Helmut Koch

BERLIN, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Helmut Koch, 66, chief conductor of the East Berlin radio chorus, died yesterday, the East German news agency ADN said.

Lyubov Orlova

MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Lyubov Orlova, 72, one of the most popular actresses in Soviet films, died yesterday, Tass said today.

Heine Mueller

DE SOTO, Mo., Jan. 27 (AP).—Clarence F. (Heine) Mueller, 75, a colorful outfielder for the St. Louis Cardinals in the 1920s, died at his home Thursday. Mr. Mueller had a lifetime batting average of .282 for 11 years in the majors, mostly with the Cardinals but later with the New York Giants, the Boston Braves and the old St. Louis Browns.

Roy Shipstad

PALO ALTO, Calif., Jan. 27 (AP).—Roy Shipstad, 64, who helped found the traveling Shipstads and Johnson Ice Follies, died here Jan. 20. He, his brother, Eddie, and their boyhood friend, Oscar Johnson, parlayed a love of ice skating into a traveling ice show that was to draw raves and 100 million spectators.

Ida Fuller

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Jan. 27 (AP).—The first recipient of Social Security, Ida Fuller, died today at age 100.

In 1940, Miss Fuller received the first Social Security check ever issued in the United States.

Italy Anarchists Absent at Trial

CATANZARO, Italy, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—A group of 12 anarchists, accused along with 13 neo-Fascists of carrying out Italy's deadliest bomb attack since World War II, were absent from their long-delayed trial when it opened here today.

Lawyers for the 13 anarchists, who include former dancer Pietro Valpreda, said that they were absent to protest an appeals court decision to try them with the neo-Fascists. Under Italian law, accused defendants need not attend their trial as long as they are represented by lawyers.

Mr. Valpreda and the anarchists were arrested after 16 persons were killed and 88 wounded by a bomb in a Milan bank in December, 1969. The neo-Fascists were accused more than two years later of the same offense.

Faisal Sees Chase Head

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (UPI).—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia yesterday met David Rockefeller, board chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, Riyadh radio said. The radio, monitored here, said the discussion centered on methods of cooperation between Saudi Arabia and the American bank.

High Court Refuses to Hear Hospital Appeal on Abortion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (INT).—The Supreme Court refused today to consider permitting public hospitals to forbid physicians on their staffs to perform voluntary abortions.

In a brief order that contained no comment, the justices declined to listen to an appeal by Hale Hospital in Haverhill, Mass.

The hospital, run by the city, had enforced a rule that permitted abortions if they were necessary for medical reasons but barred so-called "elective" abortions.

The rule was held unconstitutional by the First U.S. Court of Appeals last summer.

Voting Districts

On another issue before the court, the justices laid down guidelines for federal courts in drafting new districting plans for state legislatures.

In a unanimous opinion written by Justice Harry Blackmun, the court declared that federal courts must meet "higher standards" than state legislatures in rearranging the seats in legislatures to try to reflect more closely the population in each district.

The court ruled that, unless there were very strong reasons to justify it, a federal court should not set up any multi-member districts—those in which the voters of a district select more than one member to represent them.

The court also ruled that federal courts must make a special effort to try to insure that the districts have equal population.

The court's decision came in a case involving a court-ordered plan for the North Dakota Legislature.

Offshore Oil

In another case, the court formally agreed to rule before adjourning this summer on a dispute between the U.S. government and 12 Atlantic states over ownership of oil and other resources in the seabed off the Atlantic coast from Maine to Georgia. The court probably will hold a hearing on the case late next month.

Settlement of the court case probably is necessary before the government can go head with plans to lease vast sections of the offshore area for oil drilling. Under a tentative timetable, the government plans first to lease perhaps 3 million acres in the so-called "Baltimore Canyon" off Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey beaches.

In another offshore case, the court ordered final arguments this term—probably next month—on an attempt to conclude a 200-year-old dispute over the location of Louisiana's coastline.

Liddy Conviction

In a one-line order, the court rejected an appeal by former Nixon aide Gordon Liddy.

The justices said they would not hear Liddy's challenge to his Jan. 30, 1973, jury verdict for his original burglary and bugging of Democratic national headquarters at the Watergate complex in Washington.

Liddy is now in a federal prison at Danbury, Conn., serving a sentence of 80 months to 20 years. He was also fined $40,000.

U.S. Ship Visit Canceled by Riot on Corfu

CORFU, Greece, Jan. 27.—A U.S. Sixth Fleet visit canceled its visit to this island today at the Greek government's request after two of its officers were attacked here and a elderly Greek died during an anti-American demonstration.

A statement from the U.S. Embassy in Athens said: "The U.S. Embassy confirms that the request of the Greek government, the USS Byrd has canceled plans to pay a brief visit to Corfu."

The two unidentified officers from the Richard E. Byrd went ashore at the port of Corfu on the Ionian Sea island between Greece and Italy—during a protest by about 4,000 demonstrators testing the ship's visit.

Police said that the mob surrounded the officers as they docked in a motorboat and entered an automobile.

The crowd tried to throw gasoline over the car and set it afire. But police rescued the pair and, with the help of fire trucks, escorted them back to the motorboat, a police statement said.

The statement reported that the officers were "nearly lynched," but did not give any details.

1 Dead, Several Hurt

Police said that a 60-year-old Greek died in a hospital several hours after his motorbike was overturned during the disturbance. A few persons were slightly injured and a police car was damaged, but no arrests were made.

The destroyer left Corfu several hours after arriving off the island. The crowd lined the waterfront to watch it leave.

A statement by the demonstration organizers said they had sent a message to the Greek government calling for an end to visits by U.S. Navy ships to Greek ports. The statement said that the protest was against the Greek policy of the U.S. administration and not against the American people.

Advised Against Visit

Although a police spokesman said that local authorities had not advised against the visit, the U.S. Embassy said it had received such information from the Greek government.

U.S. naval authorities said that it was the first time an American ship had been scheduled to visit a Greek port since the nationwide wave of anti-American sentiment after the Cyprus crisis and the collapse of the Greek junta in July. Several Sixth Fleet visits, however, continue to use facilities near the Greek capital under a home-port agreement.

Eight U.S. States Fight Oil Tariff

BOSTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Northeastern states agreed yesterday to challenge President Ford's oil import tariff in a suit expected to be filed this week in U.S. District Court in Washington.

In a meeting at the Massachusetts State House called by Attorney General Francis Bellotti, representatives of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania agreed to join in the suit with Connecticut, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont and Massachusetts. Governors of these five New England states had voted last week to file such a suit.

Mr. Bellotti said the complaint would challenge the tariff as going beyond provisions for oil import license fees authorized under the 1962 Trade Expansion Act. The suit will also contend that the tariff represents a presidential usurpation of congressional taxing powers and that it does not meet requirements of the Environmental Policy Act.

200 Lost in Dacca River

DACCA, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—More than 300 persons are believed to have drowned when a launch capsized after a collision with another boat in the Buriganga River, near Dacca, last night, police said today.

Controversial Diaries Deride U.K. Pomp

By Joseph Collins

LONDON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—The first installment of the diaries of the late Richard Crossman, a minister in Harold Wilson's previous Labor party administration, was published yesterday in the London Sunday Times.

It is uncertain whether the second installment will appear next week because the government objects to Cabinet secrets being made public. But after the first installment, British politics are unlikely ever to be regarded with the same awe in the public mind.

For instance, the traditional ceremony of Kissing Hands with the monarch on becoming a Privy Councillor has a stirring medieval ring about it, until Mr. Crossman explains:

Description of Formality

"I don't suppose anything more dull, pretentious or plain silly has ever been invented. There we were, 16 grown men. For over an hour we were taught how to stand up, how to kneel on one knee on a cushion, how to raise the right hand with the Bible in it, how to advance three paces towards the Queen, how to take the hand and kiss it, how to move back 10 paces without falling over the stools—which had been carefully arranged so that you did fall over them..."

At Buckingham Palace, "was this little woman 'th a beautiful waist, and she had to stand with her hand on the table for 40 minutes while we went through this rigmarole. We were uneasy, she was uneasy," he wrote.



Richard Crossman

"Then at the end, informality broke out and she said, 'You all moved backwards very nicely,' and we all laughed."

On his next visit to Queen Elizabeth, he and a half dozen other ministers had a private audience with her. When Mr. Crossman, accompanied by his wife, entered the chamber for his 10 minutes, she talked, "as I am told she always does, about her corgis." He described how "two fat corgis, roughly the same color as the carpet, were lying at her feet." She talked about "how often people fell over the dogs," about the cows she had entered for a dairy show. Then she mentioned that Prince Charles was doing well in his school work.

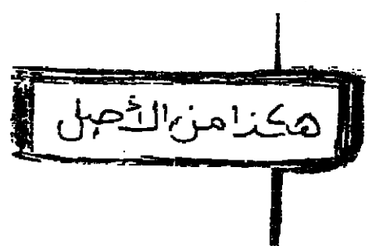
All this took place in 1964, when Mr. Crossman was made minister of housing by Prime Minister Wilson. Mr. Crossman's influence on Labor pa thinking was already str from his books on politics a deputy editorship of the N Statesman, a left-wing week In 1970, after the Labor gove ment fell, he became editor the New Statesman. He d last April.

It is not his acute a humorous observations on ce monial that has held up pub cation of the Crossman diar in book form. The Offic Secrets Act may be invok over descriptions of Cabi meetings with Mr. Wils These could be embarrassing the Prime Minister. Su revelations, under the 30-ye secrecy rule, have usually co to light when the persons i volved are dead. Mr. Crossm also shed light on the power top civil servants.

Mr. Crossman's manuscri has been held more than eig months by the book's publishe Jonathan Cape and Hami Hamilton, for clearance by t government. Formally, the d cision rests with the Cabin secretary, Sir John Hunt. Th Sunday Times did not wait f it.

The first Cabinet meeti that Mr. Crossman attend dealt with the economic cris He wrote in his diary:

"It really was an absolu farce to have George Brow [then minister for econom affairs] saying: 'Naturally, yo won't want to be told, for fe of the information leaking, ho serious the situation is. Yo won't want to be told wha methods we shall take, but w shall take them.'"



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FASHION IN PARIS

For Summer—The Look Is Skinnier

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Paris fashions have gone skinny. Coats and resses look as if they had lost least 50 pounds since the ade-to-order collections six onths ago. As always, there e some designers who go too r too fast. Severe dieting al-ays creates new physical prob-ms and among them, here and ow, are too-short jackets above o-tight skirts that magnify the rrière and a general skimpiness ound the arms and shoulders.

At Dior, Marc Bohan makes e transition gracefully with othes that are much slimmer, t still soft. Jackets are long ough, skirts keep enough soft-ess, two-piece dresses break the ng, straight lines and, for eve-ing, scarves, shawls or attached yaway capes keep the silhouette oving. The collection is one of ohan's most successful and flat-ring performances and, at this age of fashion recession, it is leasant to feel pleased.

At least three-quarters of the ior collection is devoted to party lothes, a smart move since they re what customers are most rilling to pay custom prices for. his doesn't mean, though, that he daytime clothes have suffered. ohan has designed a skinny ittle suit that is certain to be-ome a Ford among the best lressed women. Made of light-veight white gabardine, it is ound in navy blue ribbon and as a satiny white blouse under-neath.

Though Bohan makes suits with varying degrees of soft full-ess in the skirts, the jackets re the same thigh length. Silk blouses are double or single-reasted, often tucked in front, ut very low and worn with a rosgrain ribbon around the neck, ied just before it is tucked in at the waist.

Even for daytime, shoes are very fragile with open backs and ankle straps and, for evening, they are cut down to almost nothing. Stockings are very pale. Berets and down-turned cloche hats go with the suits and for afternoon dresses there are big, colorful straws with crocheted crowns to keep them in place.

Prints are all through the collection on crêpe de chine, georgette and chiffon. Bohan's favorites are Abraham's point-illist dots.

Besides the dots, there are stripes all through the collection, wide and narrow, on wool and silk suits, coat and dress costumes and even party clothes.

Bohan's skirts were all almost to mid-calf but for evening they stopped at the instep. "I don't like skirts to the floor," he said.

Some of his hits along the way: the wrapped waists and big skirts; the pastel shantung suits; the myriad of prints with shoe-string shoulder straps, bare shoulders covered by big triangular scarves or even larger wrapped shawls of the same print; and evening suits of chiffon print or georgette in plain colors with casual cardigan jackets. A white chiffon, ankle-length evening gown carried on the look of the white daytime suit with outlines of navy ribbon and a navy ribbon edged shawl.

For women not in the mood for the new snug waistlines or in the mood for variety, Bohan included a few romantic chiffons with Empire waistlines.

Jean-Louis Scherrer

To start his show, Jean-Louis Scherrer designs clothes for what he calls far-away, romantic places and for yachts. The white wool slacks, the white middies, the flowing, deck-length capes and even the white captain's caps are certainly designed for the 300 or 400-foot cruiser.

For daytime, Scherrer sticks with navy blue and white. He likes sailor collars, nautical blazers and two-color shoes. He solves the changing silhouette problem by showing both the skinny version and bigger, softer suits and coats.

Except for a group of blond wool suits, and a few prints, his dresses are snow-white crepes, chiffons and organdies. Many of the ankle-length dresses are tucked through the top and move with a sweep of pleated skirt. A few evening dresses have skirts embroidered in silk floss, something new in decoration.

Philippe Venet

Venet's clothes have gone quite skinny, but his coats are kept from looking meager by big, soft sleeves, cut in one with the tops.

It is a collection that looks new in cut, color and fabric. Among the best things are the hip-length, pastel-linen jackets that hang quite easily over bare top dresses of plain or printed mat jersey.

If there is one thing the first day of Paris has established besides a skinnier look, it's that evening dresses are cut straight across the top leaving arms and shoulders bare except for the shoulder straps.



SIPA Press.

The suit at Dior: White gabardine piped in black with white satin blouse.



Scherrer's white chiffon evening gown.

SIPA Press.

Sex Discrimination Center for Belgians

BRUSSELS, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The Belgian government is setting up a "dispatching center" to channel complaints from women suffering from systematic discrimination because of their sex, Belgian Foreign Minister Renaat van Elslande said today.

At a ceremony opening the UN-sponsored International Woman's Year, Mr. van Elslande said that the center would be supervised by Rika Debacker, Dutch minister of culture and the only woman in the cabinet.

THEATER

Major Event: New Play by Edward Albee

By Clive Barnes

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Hats off and up in the air! A major dramatic event, Edward Albee's play "Seascape," which opened at the Shubert Theater last night, is fundamentally a play about life and resolution. It is that currently rare thing, a comedy rather than a farce, and it is a curiously compelling exploration into the basic tenets of life. It is asking in a lighthearted but heavy-minded fashion whether life is worth living. It decides that there is no alternative.

As Albee has matured as a playwright his work has become leaner, sparer and simpler. He depends on strong theatrical strokes to attract the attention of the audience, but the tone of the writing is always thoughtful, even careful, even philosophic. As with any major artist he has his own distinct profile—an Albee play is recognizably an Albee play—but if he could usefully be linked with any of his contemporaries, they would be Samuel Beckett and Harold Pinter.

The story is simplicity itself. A middle-aged couple, with children departed and obviously of independent means, find themselves on a beach. They discuss, in the desultory fashion of old and friendly lovers, love, marriage and life. She paints, he snoozes. What has it all added up to? Eventually they are met by another middle-aged couple. The second couple happen to be lizards.



New York Review-Opera Mundi.

Playwright Edward Albee.

The lizards are deep-sea creatures at a very advanced stage of evolution who have decided to come up into the air. It is very nearly a foolish trick on the playwright's part. After all, anthropomorphic monsters from the nether depths, who wear scales but speak English in a stilted accent, should by all the rules of the game be childish. But plays have a happy way of not having rules.

What Albee has given us here is a play of great density, with many interesting emotional and intellectual reverberations. The trigger of the play's action is obvious enough—it is the old visitor from Mars examining human institutions and practices and comparing them with his own to the amusement and the amazement of the audience.

But the resonances go much deeper than could be offered by science-fiction pop-guns. Albee is suggesting that one of the purposes of an individual human existence is quite simply evolution—that we all play a part in this oddly questionable historic process. So that the purpose of life is life itself—it is a self-fulfilling destiny.

The tone of the beginning of the play irresistibly recalls—surely intentionally?—Beckett's "Happy Days." There is the same discursive familiarity, the same apparent aimlessness, which is betrayed only by the occasional pellet of truth or the compellingly apt joke. With the arrival of the sea creatures there is a sudden danger of triteness. There is a fear that after all we are just going to be told that "Everyone is the same under the skin—black, white, yellow or lizard."

But the danger passes as Albee, with that spare laconic language of his, probes deeper and deeper into the subterranean seascape of our pasts, present, and futures.

This is the first play that Albee has directed and he has done so with self-evident skill and ease. The directorial difficulty is obvious enough—to make the sea creatures both strange enough to cast contrasting light upon our own humanity, credible enough to speak English, and also to draw the humor out of the similarities between the two couples with subtlety rather than obviousness.

The actors have been carefully picked, coached and presented. Deborah Kerr (after far too long away from Broadway) starts beautifully and diffidently as a no-nonsense English matron, and then slowly slips off her pretenses and becomes a very warm woman. Barry Nelson (who, like Miss Kerr, and this is not truly a fair criticism, looks a little too young for the role) is a complete master of the off-hand. His accomplishment is charming and unforced, and he works with Miss Kerr as if they had been married for years.

To my amazement I note from the playbill that this is Frank Langella's Broadway debut—he is among our most distinguished young actors and Broadway should be ashamed of itself. It would be so easy to play a lizard as a sort of demon king or Godzilla, but Langella plays him precisely as one of those animals you have always longed to communicate with but never had the language. His partner, Maureen Anderman, is also superbly lizard-like, but as humanly feminine as Langella is humanly masculine. A distinguished quartet both with and without scales.

OPERA IN ITALY:

Newcomer Saves 'Sonnambula'

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, Jan. 27 (IHT).—One of the most memorable productions at La Scala, during the "golden age" of Callas in the fifties was Bellini's "La Sonnambula," staged by Luchino Visconti, designed by Piero Tosi, and conducted by Leonard Bernstein.

That was in 1957, when the soprano was at the height of her powers, and—with an ideal array of collaborators—she sang what seemed the definitive interpretation of the gentle Amina. Since then, the same production has reappeared with other singers—Leyla Gencer, Renata Scotto, Joan Sutherland—in Tosi's simple costume, but the memory of that first revival remained indelible.

Last night, at Florence's Teatro Communale, the Tosi "Sonnambula" was seen again. The sets are now almost threadbare, but they still work their delicate magic. And in the title role, there was a young artist who, far from imitating Callas, brought a special freshness and impressive individuality to the part.

Her name is Rosetta Pizzo, and it is a name we will surely hear often in the future. Still in her twenties, Miss Pizzo has sung in Turin and in some of the provincial cities. Slim, dark, pretty, she moves simply and gracefully. The voice is, at times, still a bit immature, but used with skill and intelligence. It tends to thin out at the top, but Miss Pizzo met most of the virtuoso demands of the music (she should have someone rewrite decorations for her last verse of "Ah non giunge") and she was especially affecting in the preceding aria, allowing the long Bellinian line to flow with natural ease.

Ruggero Rimini made no attempt to recreate Visconti's original staging. He limited himself to moving chorus and principals logically and sparingly: a good, sensible solution. Too bad he didn't restrain tenor Ugo Benelli, whose overacting has now become chronic. His singing was acceptable, though not tasteful. The rest of the cast did its job, and Paolo Washington, as Count Rodolfo, sang his opening aria with grave assurance. Piero Bellugi's conducting was accurate, but not inspired. This is not an easy opera, and monotonous conducting can break its spell. Fortunately, Rosetta Pizzo saved the evening.

* * *

The other recent production at the Communale is a double bill of Ferruccio Busoni's "Arlecchino" and Gian Francesco Malipiero's "Torneo Notturno." The Busoni production was originally seen last summer in Empoli. The Empoli performance was outdoors and noise-racked; now, on a proper stage, the sets of Lorenzo Ghiglia looked much better, and the opera was as enjoyable as ever. Scipio Colombo, veteran interpreter of contemporary music, has taken over the role of Ser Matteo, he makes it his.

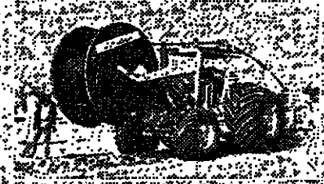
Malipiero's "Torneo Notturno" dates from 1929 and is an obvious attempt to repeat the formula of his "Sette Canzoni," written a decade earlier. But while "Sette Canzoni" still works, this later opera now sounds pale, a deft but lifeless pastiche. The cast was uniformly poor. Sylvano Bussotti designed and staged the piece respectfully, but to no avail. Bruno Rigacci conducted this and the Busoni opera and drew good playing from the Florence orchestra.

Linking people together.

This is Oman. A country as big as Great Britain and a population of only about 500,000. A scene that is changing for the better. Within a couple of years Oman will have a basic telecommunications network that will link towns and villages scattered over the desert and up in the mountainous, isolated mountain regions. Owing to special local circumstances and requirements, both equipment and procedures must be specially designed. In some places we have had to use overhead lines instead of burying the cables underground, which is usual practice nowadays. Some parts of the country are so inaccessible that radio link equipment has to be airlifted in by helicopters.

The Omani authorities have decided to invest their resources in an ambitious programme to develop the country's commerce, education, medical services, transport system, etc. A welfare state is being built here, and a properly functioning telecommunications network is one of the things it will need.

That is the background to Ericsson's involvement in one of our most inspiring projects to date. We are the main contractors for the new telecommunications service. We are responsible for everything from planning and manufacture to installation and training of the people working on the project.



Progress is rapid. Several kilometres of underground cable are being laid every day. By the end of 1975 the first parts of the network will be operational.

This sort of assignment is right up our street. We have ample experience of managing installation projects all over the world. We have specialists on tap, both product development engineers and field men from 70 Ericsson plants in 15 countries. Telephone poles and telephones are brought in from Ericsson in Finland, mobile telephone exchanges from Australia. And we have top-notch suppliers working for us. The power supply equipment, for example, comes from Britain and radio link equipment from Norway. The material may come from anywhere. The important thing is as always that the network is designed to match the needs of the country where it will be used.

The Ericsson Group, with world headquarters in Stockholm, Sweden, specializes in the development of better telecommunications. Manufactures, markets and installs all kinds of public and private telephone exchanges, telephones, transmission equipment, cables, wires and network supplies.

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= our business is to put people on speaking terms.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6—Tuesday, January 28, 1975 *

OPEC's Offer to Parley

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has offered to meet with the industrial states in a conference, broad in scope, to face a global economic crisis that "constitutes a growing threat to world peace and stability." The proposal, coupled with a decision to freeze oil prices for the remainder of this year, is statesmanlike and promising—even though the maintenance of current high oil prices constitutes a heavy burden on world economies.

But it should be noted that the OPEC has its own definition of the elements of the global crisis, and its own techniques for dealing with it—factors which the industrialized states must recognize and be prepared to meet. For example, charges that the prices set by the oil producers cause inflation and alleged threats that force might be used against oil-producing states are regarded by the OPEC as tactics that "create confusion and lead to confrontation."

Now, without getting into a chicken-and-egg discussion of the root causes of global inflation, there is no doubt that the abrupt and very high rise in petroleum prices has contributed greatly to increased costs in both developed and developing countries. That is a fact, not a "campaign," and it is a fact that must be taken into account in any serious bargaining that accepts responsibility for the world crisis. As for the threats, they have been blown out of all proportion; Mr. Kissinger has ruled out the use of force in combating oil price increases, although he naturally could not do so in the case of "strangulation" of an economy by manipulation of oil supplies. And it cannot be forgotten that the Arab oil-producers used the boycott as a weapon in the October Mideast war.

As for techniques, the OPEC naturally prefers to deal with individual states rather than with a group with a common policy. This makes sense from the OPEC point of view, since their members are united, and it is easier to break a single stick than a tight bundle of them. And, by the same token, it makes better sense for the industrialized countries to form their own union, as Mr. Kissinger has proposed, than to make separate deals that might bring short-term benefits but a long-term weakness.

Such a union would not hinder genuine bargaining that would take the whole global context into account. Rather, it would assist such a process by clarifying the issues and giving some rationality to a meeting that might otherwise find the OPEC as a unified whole before a gaggle of nations competing for their favors.

In sum, it is necessary for both the industrialized states and those that produce little but oil to get behind the rhetoric of their public debates and to meet as members of a complex but interdependent world. The fact that each side represents certain aspects of that world also deserves recognition. It will be, in all probability, impossible to quench all the national prides and jealousies, fears and aspirations, that such a meeting would entail. But a reasonable degree of compromise by all the participants is essential.

China: Unstable Stability

The first meeting in a decade of China's National People's Congress and the adoption of a new state constitution appear to codify the domestic political changes and the moderate trend that has prevailed since the reversal of the Cultural Revolution.

But, so far as any outside observer can tell, it has left unresolved the central question around which Chinese politics has revolved for almost two decades: the succession to Mao Tse-tung, now 81, and to Premier Chou En-lai, evidently the dominant figure behind last week's events despite his continuing convalescence at 76 from an eight-month illness.

The political role of the military continues to recede from the high point reached during the recovery from the chaos of the Cultural Revolution; fewer military names than before are among the men confirmed in office. The dominant role of the Communist party over both the military and the bureaucracy has been strengthened.

* * *

The one sure conclusion to be drawn from the meeting is the evidence of Premier Chou En-lai's adroitness and durability. Recently suspected to be under attack by "radical" elements in the Chinese Communist party, Premier Chou has shown that his long career, extending from his days in France in the early 1920s as a party organizer, could not be blown away merely by a shift in the ideological winds.

Today Premier Chou stands confirmed as the administrative head of a state that gives every evidence of productive vitality. For one thing, the promulgation of the new constitution, the fixing of party and government leadership, and the exhortations to unity may bring a halt to the disruptions that have been linked to a succession of "rectification" campaigns typified most recently by the drive to denigrate Confucius and the late Lin Piao.

For another, China is self-sufficient in oil—is in fact an oil exporter—and thus is insulated from the economic woes now troubling the industrialized world. Despite the Premier's insistence that China does not want to be a superpower, it is obvious that a country with some 800 million people will not be a supernumerary in world affairs.

First Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, who handled the November talks in Peking with Secretary Kissinger, undoubtedly is a leading candidate for the succession but, at 70, with a controversial political history, he can only be considered a transitional figure.

* * *

A contender with possibly more staying power is the newly named second deputy premier, Chang Chun-chiao, 65, who now is believed to be the unannounced secretary-general of the party. The young Shanghai radical, Wang Hung-wen, retains the number three position in the party hierarchy that he received in 1973, presumably with Madame Mao's backing.

The balance of power between moderates and radicals in the party hierarchy is less clear than in the government, where moderates clearly dominate. Even less certain is the precise role now being played by Chairman Mao, who has not been seen in Peking since May, but has been receiving well-publicized visits from foreign dignitaries at his home in central China.

Long absences from the capital are not unusual for Mr. Mao. His picture and quotations—"Maoism without Mao," one observer noted—dominated the Peking meetings in any event. But his absence dramatized paradoxically how smoothly things can work without him—as long as he remains the ultimate authority—and how unpredictable the future undoubtedly will continue to be, so long as his succession remains unresolved.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



'Will It Make Me Fat?'

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—Dr. Gustavo Molina of Chile has been a leading figure in public health in Latin America for years, a book of his is a standard text. He was not in politics in Chile. But as an interne he had roomed with Dr. Salvador Allende Gossens, and he was a lifelong friend. At Allende's request he came out of retirement in 1970 to administer a region in Chile's long-established National Health Service.

Molina is a grandfatherly man whose voice remains gentle, his manner detached as he describes what he experienced after the military coup in Chile. "I'm 64, I'm a survivor," he says. "I don't care about me personally. I said that to the military men."

On Jan. 8, 1974, "three gentlemen from the air force," as he puts it, seized him without notice in Santiago. They threw him on the floor of a station wagon with two other doctors, Giorgio Solimano and Reynaldo Martinez. They were taken to a prison camp called Tejas Verde and kept together in a small room.

Screams

On Jan. 14 the three doctors were taken to another place, with hoods over their heads, for questioning. An officer told Molina that he was suspected of "permitting para-military instruction in your building." Molina realized that he was talking about concerts and social and other meetings in the health center's cafeteria. As he tried to explain, he heard another prisoner screaming in pain.

Molina was not tortured—he attributes that to his age. His two roommates were. They were strapped under gymnastic "horses," beaten and given electric shocks.

"Their lower limbs were paralyzed," Molina said. He added in a calm professional tone: "It must be a very low current, because the paralysis lasted only four or five days. I nursed them."

Solimano's torturer, when he finished, drank a glass of mineral water. "Giorgio," he asked the doctor, "will it make me fat?"

The three doctors had tried to prepare themselves to behave "with dignity." So Solimano, a nutritionist, gave a careful reply on the effects of mineral water.

"If you ever find me outside, Giorgio," the torturer asked, "what will you do to me?" Solimano said he would do nothing—he was a doctor, he helped people. The torturer responded: "Don't you see? This is a profession, just like yours."

Savage Behavior

Why have people behaved so savagely in Chile since the coup? The question puzzles Molina. It used to be such an orderly country, so law-abiding. And the change is not confined to the military.

"The present director of health was my student in 1951," Molina said. "My favorite student for years. He was a member of the Socialist party then. Now he has become a wild beast, asking the army to execute certain doctors.

"Why? Why in Germany? I think the same type of ferocity developed in France after the revolution. It's like a cancer. Suppose tomorrow the left came to power in Chile. Would we be able to stop torture?"

Another important question is whether outside pressure helps the victims of torture and arbitrary arrest. Molina is convinced that it does, especially when it comes from the United States. He says that various expressions of U.S. concern were crucially helpful to him, notably a committee sent to Chile by Sen. Edward Kennedy. He believes that Solimano was saved by the personal intervention of an American nutritionist, Dr. Nevin Scrimshaw of MIT.

No formal charges were ever made against Molina or the others. After months of confinement he and Solimano and Martinez were released. He found asylum in the Swedish, then the Colombian Embassy and got out to Colombia. He was interviewed during a visit to the United States, where he spent years of professional life and has many friends. He got his public health degree at Johns Hopkins.

The Chilean junta makes a practice of denouncing anyone who reports the use of torture as a criminal and conspirator. It may be well, therefore, to say that I sought an estimate of Molina from a man who was in the cabinet of Allende's anti-Communist predecessor in Chile, Eduardo Frei. His estimate was: "A professional, a moderate man, a serious man, a respected physician, not involved in politics."

The junta maintains that it has issued orders against the use of torture. Everett G. Martin of the Wall Street Journal, in a thoughtful recent article from Santiago, wrote: "An honest investigation of its own jails by the junta could end torture quickly if its intentions were genuine."

Molina does not want to get involved in political attacks on the junta. Indeed, he was reluctant to talk about his own experience—except that he thought doing so might help some doctors who are still in prison in Chile. One is Prof. Hugo Behm, an internationally-known demographer. Another is Dr. Natacha Carrion, whose husband was tortured and killed and who delivered her own baby in prison. Molina hopes that Americans who helped him will care about them -- well.

Ford: The Impossible

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—There is a lot of talk, some of it loose, about President Ford and the conservatives, and how he has lost them, once and for all, by his economic program. Concerning which, a few observations:

1. To say that one knows how a bad situation might have been prevented, or even to say that one knows how a bad situation might be set right, is not to say that an American chief executive can, or even should, attempt the logical plan. An example would be the stalemate in South Vietnam back in 1965-66. There were competent generals then saying: You can't win this war in this way. The alternative was the devastation of Hanoi, cutting off the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos, and blockading Haiphong. As the months went on and we didn't do this, it became progressively harder to do; and, finally, psychologically and even militarily unthinkable.

It was so with the Berlin Wall. It might have been struck down as illegal on the day after it was erected in 1961. What wouldn't have worked is for President Kennedy to announce that each day the U.S. Marines would dislodge one brick, leaving Berlin without a trace of the wall on the 25th anniversary of its erection. It is so with the economic mess brought on by four Democratic Congresses, one Democratic president, one Republican president, and a generation of liberal economists.

2. But it does pay, however unthinkable it may be to make the appropriate recommendations, to remind ourselves of what would in *fact* work. The atomization of Hanoi would in *fact* have worked to end North Vietnamese obduracy. It isn't something we would have done or should, at that point, have done. But the term "unthinkable" here is best used as a metaphor. We should precisely force ourselves to *think* what exactly it is that would cure a situation, however disposed we are to reject that cure. It would cure the evils we now suffer from if we inflicted upon ourselves a commensurate austerity. I say commensurate, because there is some relation—these are figures entered as much in the ledger books of the saints as in those of the statisticians — between overindulgence, and the requisite under-indulgence. If, for eight years, a people have voted themselves a couple of hundred billion dollars of services which they didn't pay for, then—using rough figures—they owe themselves a couple of hundred billion dollars of austerity.

3. How is austerity in the United States defined? Let us be entirely direct about it, not at the expense of oversimplification, but in quest of oversimplification. If the budget were slashed by, say, $50 billion a year, four years from now we'd be back in the registrar's good books. But what would be the means of doing this, and the tactical effect?

4. The federal government would have to withdraw substantially from its role as subsidizer of social services. This it should do in respect of the 31 states of the union whose own resources are above the national average. Pull out of education, health, construction: let such subsidizing as needs to be done be done in behalf of the 19 poorer states.

5. Now this will cause widespread unemployment without offsetting compensation. Benefits would need to be raised locally, by the individual states, and the cost of them would be palpable, because local taxes always are. The result would be a great crack in the wage-price structure. People would be willing to go back to work for $1.50 an hour, but lo! they would discover very quickly that they were earning a living wage.

* * *

That all this should sound like a parable is a measure of how far we have slouched toward the superstition that the universal enjoyment of plenty is primarily a problem in political-economic manipulation. For Gerald Ford to come forward and recommend what actually should be done would be as shocking as if a voice from the heavens were suddenly to startle the world by voicing the Ten Commandments, and promising hellfire for those who failed to heed them, or failed to repent that failure. A generation of mankind would be swept away.

And that, children, is why Gerald Ford cannot be expected to commit orthodoxy. He would be committing suicide.

John Dornberg From Munich:

It is hard to say what Strauss really stands for politically except Franz-Josef Strauss.

MUNICH—A provocative question was raised here the other day during the seventh round of Franconian wine and the fifth open-faced liverwurst sandwich at the Bavarian state government's New Year's reception for the press.

"What do Bavaria's Franz-Josef Strauss and China's Mao Tse-tung have in common?"

Plenty, insisted one Bavarian-ologist who also dabbles in Sinology. Before elaborating, he held out his glass for an another refill.

Both have a penchant for Chinese food. In the case of Mao, one simply assumes it. In the case of Strauss, as those who have observed him in Bonn's "Asia" or Munich's "Hong Kong" restaurants, his favorite hangouts, can attest, it's a proven fact.

Fear of Russians

Both are what West Germans call "full-blooded" politicians. And both also seem to have a common fear and dislike of the Russians.

But most important, both are chairmen of their parties: Mao of China's Communist, Strauss of Bavaria's Christian Social Union.

Now the two chairmen have met—somewhere near Peking.

Most Bavarians, presently preoccupied with the carnival and Fasching season, reacted to the meeting between Chairman Strauss and Chairman Mao with equanimity. But it left the rest of West Germany agog.

Going to China is, of course, no longer unique among Western *opposition politicians* eager to make headlines at home. Among West Germany's Christian Democrats, in fact, it has become so routine during the past year that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt recently expressed his annoyance to Chinese Ambassador Wang Chu about all the attention being paid his political opponents.

But being received by Chairman Mao himself—well, that is clearly something else again.

It demonstrates, Strauss was quick to point out to reporters trailing him around China last week, "that the Chinese take me seriously."

To be taken seriously is what Franz-Josef Strauss wants more than anything these days, for the chunky Bavarian is making a determined bid to become the opposition party's nominee for the chancellorship.

The prospect that he may get the nod at the party's nominating convention next spring gives chills to many people, though even his sharpest critics admit privately that a contest between Schmidt and Strauss would bring real life to what is otherwise a humdrum political scene.

Strauss's prospects have looked surprisingly good for a number of months—ever since his CSU, the semi-autonomous Bavarian wing of the CDU, scored a landslide 62-per-cent victory in Bavaria's state election last fall.

This week, back from China with the aura of having been taken very seriously indeed not only by Mao but Chou En-lai and their deputy, Teng Hsiao-ping, the prospects look even better. Strauss's China trip has added an entirely new dimension to West German politics.

Strauss, often as enigmatic as a Chinese fortune cookie, has been on the West German political scene for as long as anyone cares to remember.

Now nearing 60, he first made news in 1947 with the famous remark that "any German who takes a gun in his hand again ought to lose his arm." By 1956, the remark conveniently forgotten and two other cabinet assignments successfully completed, he became Konrad Adenauer's minister of defense.

His career has been punctuated by a series of scandals, the most infamous among them his involvement in the 1962 raid on the offices of Der Spiegel magazine and the arrest of its publisher and leading editors on bogus treason charges.

That marked him as a bogeyman of West Germany's embryonic democracy and he had to resign from the cabinet in 1963, ostensibly for having lied to parliament regarding his role in the Spiegel affair.

His career seemed finished, but he returned as minister of finance during the grand coalition between SPD and CDU from 1966 to 1969 and has been a political power ever since.

That power derives primarily from the unique and ambiguous status of his CSU which dominates Bavarian politics and accounts for nearly one-fourth of the opposition's seats in the Bundestag.

At present the Christian Democrats have their choice between Strauss as a candidate and three other contenders for the nomination, each more colorless than the other: Helmut Kohl, the CDU chairman; Gerhard Stoltenberg, the premier of Schleswig-Holstein, and Karl Carstens, the party's Bundestag floor leader.

The arguments against Strauss have been numerous.

There are, first of all, the scandals, one of which—the long forgotten Spiegel affair—he unearthed himself the other day, to the bafflement of his supporters and the delight of his enemies, in an interview with Esprit, a Bonn gossip magazine.

He is regarded as nationalistic and reactionary to the point where some see in him the apparition of a new fuehrer, though it is hard to say conclusively what Strauss really stands for politically except Franz-Josef Strauss.

Finally, there is the fear among campaign managers that his rustic, shirt-sleeved, beer-drinking approach will raise too many hackles north of the "white-sausage line," that is the Main River.

But Strauss has always been different things to different people. When addressing industrialists in the north, he is soft-spoken. In private he is devastatingly charming. He is certainly witty and has a sense of humor. Or what else do you call it when he describes England as "one of Europe's oldest democracies—next to Bavaria and Switzerland."

And even his bitterest opponents grudgingly admit that he is highly intelligent to the point of being brilliant.

For the past few weeks Strauss has been busily changing his image.

He has canceled his annual Ash Wednesday rally in the village of Vilshofen—a traditional event at which Strauss showed himself at his shirt-sleeved, leather-breeches, beer-drinking, dialect-speaking best to the delight of a predominantly mountaineer and farming audience.

Instead he will speak Feb. 11 in the more urbane atmosphere of the Nibelungen Hall in nearby Passau which, as one local wit put it, is "21 kilometers closer to Peking."

He has pushed for engagements in the north, and according to Hamburg's liberal weekly Die Zeit, North Germans "are falling all over themselves to get him to local CDU meetings."

Dangerous?

He is trying to dispel the notion that he is "a dangerous man."

"What's so dangerous about me," he asked recently. "Do I go around with a stiletto in my lederhosen to murder political opponents? Pretty soon people will accuse me of slaughtering puppy dogs."

The campaign seems to be working. According to one recent poll, Strauss is running even—around 20 per cent—with Stoltenberg and Kohl as a CDU choice for the nomination while Carstens is a poor fourth at 9 per cent.

The possibility that postwar Germany's Bavarian bogeyman may soon come in from the political cold is no longer so remote.

International Opinion

View of Chile

While the middle classes remain grateful to the junta for at least ending the economic and political anarchy which characterized the last months of the Allende regime, it is clear that unemployment and inflation are not aiding the military in their self-allotted task of eradicating Marxism among the working class. Worse, the acute poverty and hunger among at least the bottom 20 per cent of the population, as well as the regime's complete disregard for civil and human rights, have driven the Roman Catholic Church into an opposition that is no longer entirely tacit.

Meanwhile, the evidence collected by the Russell Tribunal in Brussels . . . serves to remind us what sort of regime this is: One which persistently resorts to torture and arbitrary exile, manipulates the education system, and maintains special military camps for common-law prisoners. A regime so defined . . . can hardly expect generous treatment from the international community.

—*From The Times (London).*

Palestinian Disarray

The future of peace in the Mideast depends not so much on negotiations between Israel and the major Arab states, as on the conflict that has broken out among Palestinians before, during and after the Orly terrorist case. . . . It is thus being confirmed that some Palestinian movements are fighting not only against Israel, but also against the Arab and Iranian monarchies and regimes that are not socialist enough for them. . . . This is why some observers admit that this situation justifies the vigilance of Israel, whose best allies, as a diplomat said, are paradoxically its fiercest enemies.

—*From Le Quotidien (Paris).*

—Letters—

Indochina Dilemma

Anthony Lewis (IHT, Jan. 21) writes, "The [Indochinese] war cannot end unless and until the United States stops trying to impose its political solution and lets the indigenous forces arrive at theirs."

This makes sense if you classify Russians, Chinese and their constant arms shipments to Hanoi as "indigenous forces."

Otherwise the entire argument falls to the ground with a thud of great dullness and becomes a cloud of pink smoke.

Why don't people *think*?

A. D. SIMONS.
Pfaffhausen, Switzerland.

Orly Incidents

When do the French call Palestinians "terrorists"? When they attack in France. When are they called "guerrillas" or "resistance fighters"? When they attack elsewhere.

BERTHOLD WYLER.
Geneva.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 27, 1900

SHANGHAI—As was long anticipated, the Chinese Emperor has been dethroned by a palace conspiracy. It is reported that the Emperor Kwang-su committed suicide last night, but the general belief is that he was murdered. The Empress Dowager has selected as successor to the throne the nine-year-old son of Prince Tua. His accession to the throne will be proclaimed on the Chinese New Year's Day.

Fifty Years Ago

January 27, 1925

LONDON—Not a single copy of "Sherlock Holmes" will be exhibited for sale in the Psychic Bookshop, which Sir Arthur Conan Doyle announced today would open next week. Only psychic literature and books dealing with spiritualism will be sold in the establishment, which is located only a stone's throw from Westminister Abbey.

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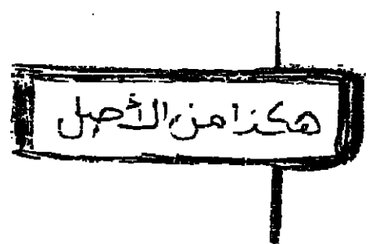
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FINANCE

PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1975

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

South African Take-Over Bid Ends

Gold Fields of South Africa has failed in its bid to acquire Union Corp. mining company and *ended the biggest take-over battle in South African financial history.* An announcement by Gold Fields of South Africa ended a six-month struggle for control in the mining industry, which the South African press has portrayed as a battle between British and Afrikaner interests. The attempt by the British-controlled Gold Fields was strongly opposed by the predominantly Afrikaner General Mining & Finance Corp. The statement from Gold Fields said insufficient acceptances had been received for the offer to be declared unconditional, and "the offer has therefore lapsed."

French Outlook Said to Improve

Two recent economic surveys reflect slightly more optimistic expectations of French businessmen for the next few months. The first, by the Paris Chamber of Commerce, says declining domestic demand has resulted in a moderation of inflation. It notes, however, that capital spending has lagged and that businessmen expect 10 per cent fewer orders in the first half of 1975 than in the previous six months. But the downtrend reflects "a passing phenomenon more than a lasting deterioration," the survey says. Meanwhile, the National Statistics Institute says that although demand continues to weaken, fewer industry heads than a month ago expect to be forced to cut production. The institute reports that foreign demand has been less affected by the general downtrend than domestic orders and, in some cases, remains fairly strong. Nevertheless, export orders are not sufficient to offset slackened interior demand, the institute concludes.

West German Chemical Sales Rise

Domestic sales and exports of the West German chemical industry rose 30 per cent to an estimated 85 billion marks in 1974 but growth ebbed sharply toward the end of the year. H.J. Langmann, chairman of the Chemical Industry Federation, says that a second-half flattening trend culminated in a December turnover increase of only 4 to 5 per cent over the year-earlier period. Mr. Langmann noted that high nominal growth was based entirely on price rises. Chemical industry sales had risen 15.3 per cent and production by 14.9 per cent in 1973. Mr. Langmann said that with turnover of 85 billion marks the chemical industry jumped from third place among German industrial sectors to first.

Japan-Iraq Oil Firm Gets Credit

The Japan Export-Import Bank will extend credits totaling 24 billion yen to Japan-Iraq Oil Development Co. for a joint oil development in Iraq with France's Entreprise de Récherches et d'Activités Pétrolières (ERAP). Bank officials said the credits will account for 80 per cent of the Japanese firm's capital investment in the project. The project calls for ERAP and Japan-Iraq Oil Development to develop oil resources in southern Iraq at an estimated cost of 75 billion yen. The cost is shared 40 per cent by the Japanese firm and 60 per cent by Erap.

N.Y. Stock Prices Soar in Record Volume

Investors Go on Buying Spree As Top Banks Cut Prime Rate

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (IHT).—Falling U.S. interest rates attracted a heavy flow of money into the New York Stock Exchange today with institutional buying swelling volume to a record.

The Dow Jones industrial average soared 26.05 points to 692.66, its strongest leap since Oct. 9, 1974, when it gained 28.39 points.

About 1,480 stocks gained with 190 declining.

Volume totaled a record 32.13 million shares compared with 20.67 million shares on Friday. The previous record was 31.73 million set on Aug. 16, 1971. Current trading is over a six-hour session, while the previous record was set in a 5 1/2-hour session.

Analysts said falling interest rates raised hopes for an economic recovery and also made bonds and short-term money instruments less attractive. They said institutions with their heavy cash accumulation began to move back into stocks, partly out of determination not to miss a new stock market upward turn.

Many major banks joined a prime rate cut of 1/4 point to 9 1/2 per cent with analysts forecasting further cuts soon.

Brokers also said there was some interest in the federal appeals court reversal of Telex's victorious civil anti-trust suit against IBM. Neither IBM nor Telex stock traded today.

S.S. Kresge was one of the most active issues on the Big Board, climbing 1 3/4 to 24 7/8. Turnover in the issue included many moderate sized blocks. The issue had recently declined following the company's statement that fourth-quarter net would not equal that of a year earlier.

In other actively traded issues which analysts say showed institutional interest, American Telephone & Telegraph climbed 7/8 to 48. McDonalds Corp. was 33 1/8, ahead 2 5 8, Southern 11, ahead 1/2 and Chrysler 11 1/2, up 1 1/2.

In other auto stocks, General Motors gained 7/8 to 39 3/8 and Ford 37 1/4 up 1 1.4. Brokers reported interest in rebate plans to stimulate auto sales.

The earlier-neglected drug and chemical stocks were strong. In pharmaceuticals, Pfizer gained 1 to 28 3/4, Merck was 64 3/8, up 2 1/8 and Syntex 33 7/8, ahead 5/8. In chemicals, Du Pont was 95 1/2, up 5. Monsanto 48 1/2, up 1 3/8, Dow Chemical 59 1/2, up 3 1/2. Allied Chemical 32, ahead 1 1/2 and Union Carbide 44 5/8, up 2 1/8.

Union Carbide reported sharply higher year's net.

Carborundum advanced 3 1/8 to 32 1/2. The company reported higher year net.

Nabisco tacked on 2 1.4 to 29 7/8. The company reported sharply higher fourth-quarter net.

The American Stock Exchange market value index closed up 1.73 to 72.78.

Volume rose sharply to 3.246 million shares from 2.131 million Friday.

The most active issue was Cook Industries, which closed at 11, up 1/4, on volume of 112,300 shares.

Also active were Champion Home Builders, 3 1/4 up 1/4, Canadian Javelin, 7 1/8, off 7/8, McCulloch Oil, 4 up 1/8 and Syntex 33 7/8, up 5/8.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average rose 1.61 to 64.20.

The money market closed mixed. The official side of the market—federal funds and Treasury bills—was firmer, but the private sector—bank and other paper—eased.

Treasury bills were erratic. Gains in yield ranged to around 20 basis points at one stage as operators realigned their portfolios ahead of this week's Treasury funding package.

However, there was some demand in late trading and losses were cut or reversed. By the close movements ranged to gains in yield of eight basis points to losses ranging to 10 basis points in the more actively traded issues.

In Chicago soybean and soybean oil futures fell sharply on the Board of Trade and influenced lower prices for other commodities.

The active selling in the last hour produced limit declines in soybeans and in oil. Soybeans lost 20 cents a bushel and oil was down 100 points, or 1 cent a pound. Soybean meal fell $6 a ton. Wheat futures declined 19 cents, just 1 cent short of a limit move. Corn fell 9 cents, 1 cent short of a daily limit.

U.S. Machine Tool Orders Plunge 66 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ).—Machine tool orders in December slipped below November's levels and were 66 per cent below a year before. Producers of these key capital goods say they have seen no sign of improvement in January.

December orders totaled only $78.5 million, down 1.5 per cent from November's $79.7 million and less than a third of the order rate in 1974's first nine months, according to National Machine Tool Builders' Association figures. In December 1973, orders totaled $229.3 million.

Last month the big drop came in orders for lathes, milling machines, grinders, machining centers, boring mills and other machines to shape metal by cutting. Net orders for these machines fell 35 per cent to $59.3 million from $91 million in November and were only a third of the $179.3 million of December 1973, the association said.

Orders for all 1974 were $3.5 billion, down from $2.61 billion in 1973, the association said.

Despite the low order rate and large number of cancellations in the final quarter, most machine-tool builders ended the year with good backlogs. The industry total was $2.55 billion, up 23 per cent from a year earlier.

Productivity Drops

In another report, the Labor Department said U.S. productivity in the private economy declined at an annual rate of 5.1 per cent in the fourth quarter compared with a 2.3-per-cent drop in the third quarter.

In the non-farm sector productivity declined 3.7 per cent in the fourth quarter compared with a 2.4-per-cent decline in the preceding quarter.

The Labor Department said non-farm productivity has fallen for seven consecutive quarters, the longest period o decline in productivity since the statistics began in 1947.

Company Reports

Ashland Oil Canada

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	47.5	36.7
Profits (millions)	3.3	3.2
Per Share	0.26	0.25

Budd

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	230.9	200.6
Profits (millions)	8.2	5.9
Per Share	0.67	0.90
Year		
Revenue (millions)	862.9	776.8
Profits (millions)	10.9	23.7
Per Share	1.71	3.60

Consolidated Foods

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	633.3	594.0
Profits (millions)	13.3	20.3
Per Share	0.43	0.69
Six Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,284.3	1,175.1
Profits (millions)	31.2	39.7
Per Share	1.03	1.35

Delta Air Lines

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	338.6	292.3
Profits (millions)	12.3	22.8
Per Share	0.62	1.15
Six Months		
Revenue (millions)	697.8	569.5
Profits (millions)	36.9	40.3
Per Share	1.86	2.03

Georgia-Pacific

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	534.9	551.7
Profits (millions)	33.6	26.1
Per Share	0.53	0.67
Year		
Revenue (millions)	3,432.4	2,228.7
Profits (millions)	164.4	163.8
Per Share	2.91	2.90

Marathon Oil

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	831.6	558.6
Profits (millions)	40.9	56.5
Per Share	1.38	1.88
Year		
Revenue (millions)	3,176.9	1,858.7
Profits (millions)	170.5	129.4
Per Share	5.70	4.22

Monsanto

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	781.1	659.3
Profits (millions)	45.8	44.4
Per Share	1.25	1.22
Year		
Revenue (millions)	3,498.2	2,647.7
Profits (millions)	323.1	238.3
Per Share	8.73	6.54

Roadway Express

Year	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	514.4	447.6
Profits (millions)	33.4	26.4
Per Share	1.70	1.34

Rohm and Hass

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	242.2	212.3
Profits (millions)	12.0	18.1
Per Share	0.94	1.42
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,021.0	788.6
Profits (millions)	74.4	65.7
Per Share	5.83	5.16

United Aircraft Prod.

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	2,796.7	2,645.4
Profits (millions)	0.3	0.1
Per Share	0.38	0.20
Year		
Revenue (millions)	10.0	10.8
Profits (millions)	0.7	0.9
Per Share	1.04	1.31

Also Seeking Share in U.S. Company

Iran Nearing Oil Agreement With Italians

ROME, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ).—The president of Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI) said in an interview published over the weekend that the Italian state energy group had reached a preliminary accord on a long-term oil pact with Iran. The agreement is expected to be made final within a week, he indicated.

It was ENI's first official statement on the possibility of such an accord.

Under the agreement, ENI president Raffaele Girotti told an interviewer from Paese Sera, a Rome daily, that Iran would hold options on a 50-per-cent shareholding in what had been Shell Italiana SpA until it was bought by ENI and turned into Industria Italiana Petroli (IIP).

He also said that Iran, through the government's National Iranian Oil Corp. (NIOC), would take shares in ENI activities in Europe and Africa. The most commonly rumored candidate for this move is the West German affiliate of Agip SpA, an ENI subsidiary.

Would Get Oil

In exchange for these interests, Mr. Girotti said, ENI would get "oil supplies of which our country has an absolute need" during a trial period "of several years."

Mr. Girotti said that after the trial period the agreement would be cancelled or NIOC would pick up its options on IIP.

Mr. Girotti also said that no particular guarantees had been offered to Iran about controls of retail prices for oil products. These controls were said by Shell Italiana to have been so low that no profit was possible. This was why they sold out.

British Petroleum Co. sold its Italian subsidiary to private interests for the same stated reasons.

U.S. Company Eyed

ALGIERS, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ).—Iran is negotiating for a share in an American oil company, Jamshid Amouzegar, Iran's minister of the interior and its top oil official, said in an interview.

He indicated that discussions are well along but refused to name the company.

Iran is interested in developing more downstream connections in oil, which would provide it with merchandising flexibility. This was a key reason why Iran sought to make a deal with Ashland Oil Co. for a refinery in New York State. Asked why that deal fell through, Mr. Amouzegar said: "That was an old refinery which they were offering us. We had second thoughts about it."

Growth of U.S. Wheat Stocks Causes Commodity Downturn

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Supplies of wheat, the principal food grain in storage in the United States, are 19 per cent higher than they were a year ago, the Agriculture Department reported Friday.

The existence of the larger stocks, accompanied by increased plantings of winter wheat, has apparently been a major influence in recent declines of wheat prices on commodity markets, experts say.

While the stocks are greater than they were a year ago, use of wheat has been down in recent months, contributing to an easier supply situation.

The wheat supply as of Jan. 1 was 1.1 billion bushels, compared with 927.2 million bushels a year earlier.

Supplies of livestock-feed grains, on the other hand, are well below year-earlier levels, the Agriculture Department said. The decrease was 22 per cent compared with Jan. 1, 1974, for the four feed grains—corn, oats, barley and sorghum—with the declines ranging from 19 per cent for corn, the principal livestock feed, to 41 per cent for sorghum.

Corn in storage on Jan. 1 totaled about 3.614 billion bushels, compared with 4.472 billion a year earlier and this year's total crop of about 4.6 billion bushels.

For the other feed grains, oat stocks totaled 511 million bushels on Jan. 1, down 20 per cent from a year earlier; barley 229 million bushels, down 39 per cent, and sorghum 381 million bushels, down 41 per cent.

In a separate report, the Agriculture Department also cited substantial increases in the stocks of rice in storage in six major producing states.

Rough rice stocks were at a record level of 68.9 million hundredweight on Jan. 1, up 32 per cent from a year earlier, while milled rice totaled 4.3 million hundredweight, 10 per cent above the 1974 level but about the same as stocks in inventory on Jan. 1, 1973.

Profit-Taking Cuts Sharp Gain But U.K. Stocks Continue Rise

LONDON, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Profits were made today on the London Stock Exchange, which advanced for the fifth day after the stimulus of a record buying spree in the first half-hour.

The Financial Times index, which was at a 20-year low of just three weeks ago, zoomed up-ward by 23.2 points to 240.2 after two hours of trading as buyers scrambled to buy stocks—which were in short supply because of the recent selling. It was the biggest increase in the index in such a short time ever recorded.

But then profit-takers moved in and many of the gains in leading shares of leading companies were wiped out or halved.

The index ended the day at 233.4, a rise of 6.9 points on the day. Since the current advance began last Tuesday, the index has gained 54.5 points, just under a third.

The main factors behind today's initial frenzied buying were the downward trend in world interest rates, reports that oil exporting countries plan to peg their prices to world inflation, and increased confidence in the Labor government's stated desire to stem Britain's wage inflation.

Many analysts, however, felt the market surge had been overdone, and was largely due to heavy buying by insurance companies and pension funds which feel they must pick up shares at prices that may not come again.

Swiss Bank Cautious

BASEL, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ).—Swiss Bank Corp. is staying out of the surge in London-listed shares, an official said today. "We are still bending backwards" away from the London Stock Exchange, Jacques Ittensohn, chief financial analyst of Swiss Bank, said. "We neither touch the pound nor English stocks," he said.

The risk of bankruptcies among British companies is the major reason for remaining out of the recently-revived London market, Mr. Ittensohn indicated.

But before long the Labor government may have "no other choice" than to apply "conservative" economic policies, including strong resistance to rapidly-rising wages, Mr. Ittensohn suggested. At that point, he said, it "could be attractive for institutions to step in and take the values where they are" among what are still much-reduced London share prices.

Costs, Tax Fears Snag U.K. North Sea Oil

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ).—Economic salvation through North Sea oil, the tantalizing life belt that is supposed to save financially floundering Britain if enough flows in time, is bobbing out of reach again.

In the wake of Burmah Oil Co.'s cave-in, runaway inflation in the oil fields and uncertainty over the government's oil policies, financing for the North Sea has turned sticky.

Labor unrest and the technical problems in pioneering deep-water production platforms had already pushed much of the expected North Sea output back a year.

Only last July London bankers were still calling North Sea oil one of the best loan bets around, but now they are wary of lending money on projects with an increasingly uncertain payout. Some oil companies say they have to search as hard for money as they do for oil.

Time Not Ripe

"We're continuing to discuss North Sea financing with several customers, but we've agreed that this isn't the time to go ahead," says a banker in Chase Manhattan's London oil group.

Indeed, Kenneth Marky, vice-president in charge of First National City Bank's oil group here, reports "a general slowdown in North Sea finance."

At a time when Mr. Merky estimates, the oil industry must line up at least $6 billion to keep North Sea development moving, lending for that development has "degenerated into a first-class-credit-only situation."

Money is available for the big oil firms but many smaller companies are not able to obtain development financing now.

Just how much oil production actually faces delay because of the finance drought is debatable. Citibank's Mr. Merky and others say the problem could hold up production of a quarter to a third of North Sea oil.

The British government, whose credit rating depends largely on North Sea development's going well, tends to minimize the problem. Oil companies do not.

Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), Phillips Petroleum Co. and Continental Oil Co. say they have already cut back exploration and development in the face of uncertainty over profits, the same uncertainty that is giving bankers pause on North Sea loans.

J. J. Reynolds, chairman of Continental's British North Sea subsidiary, contends that 60 per cent of all the North Sea oil is in fields that cannot provide an economic return if any of the government's proposed petroleum revenue tax is applied to them.

Inflation also gives banks pause. Robert Opiat, of Chase Manhattan's oil group, notes that the cost of North Sea fields has climbed "while their cash flow is being threatened."

Martin Lovegrove of London & Dominion Trust U.K. Ltd., calculated capital costs for a North Sea oil field a year ago at $2,350 a barrel per day of peak producing capacity. By June he put it at $2,820. In September he raised it to $3,525 and now he figures it at $4,640.

That $4,640, by Mr. Lovegrove's estimate, would be the cost of developing a field today where oil has already been found. Cost for a field in the unexplored area off Scotland is figured by British Petroleum Co. group finance coordinator Quentin Morris at $7,000 a barrel per day of peak production.

Tax Uncertainty

Also a big uncertainty is how much Britain will tax offshore oil profits. Companies do know that each oil field will be taxed as a separate enterprise, so they cannot offset losses of one field against profits on another, or average out profits on two or more fields. The government has suggested the rate will fall somewhere between 45 per cent and 65 per cent. The rate and details of its application are under discussion.

A problem, companies say, is that a tax rate allowing a fair return on the larger, earlier fields, like BP's Forties field or Shell's Brent, would render development of the smaller, later fields, like the 300-million-barrel Hutton field, uneconomic.

"We participate in Hutton and we know it would be uneconomic at these rates" of 45 per cent to 65 per cent, says Clark Fuller jr., president of Amoco (U.K.) Exploration Co.

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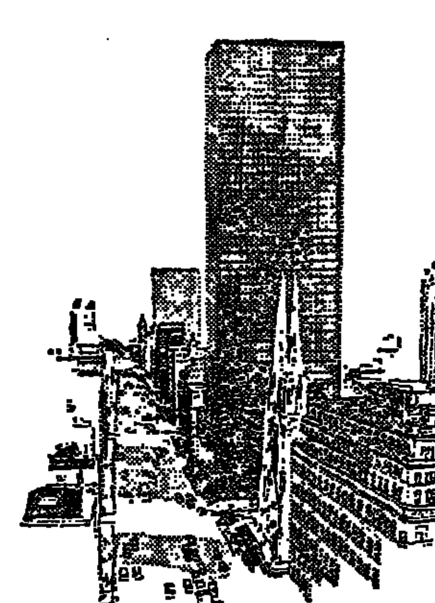
Nomura Securities International, Inc. — Suez American Corporation

Yamaichi International (America), Inc. — Ultrafin International Corporation

January 28, 1975

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

—74/75— High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
61¼ 30½	Abbt Lb 1.32	13	252	50¾	50	50	— ⅝
61¼ 28¾	ACF In 2.60	9	84	42¾	41⅝	42⅜	+ ⅞
14⅜ 7	AcmeClev 1	6	52	8⅞	8	8⅝	+ ¼
5⅝ 1⅝	AdmDg .04e	4	28	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅜
23¾ 7⅜	AdmEx .77e		36	9¾	8⅞	9¾	+ 1⅛
5¼ 1¾	Adms Millis		11	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
11¼ 3	Addressog		204	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅜
11⅞ 6½	AdvInv .30e		43	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
31 15⅛	AetnaLf 1.08	7	504	24⅛	22½	23⅞	+ 2⅛
9½ 4⅞	Aguirre Co	8	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
13⅞ 5⅝	Ahmans .20	5	45	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
4⅝ 1⅜	Alleen Inc	6	41	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
58 35⅝	AirPrd .20b	15	360	53⅝	52⅝	53	+ 1⅞
14⅞ 10	Aircoinc .90	5	173	14⅝	14	14½	+ 1
24 8¾	Alzona 1.20	5	31	13⅜	12½	13⅜	+ 1⅛
15 7¼	Ala Gas 1.18	7	16	11	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
29⅛ 5⅝	Alaska Intrs		183	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅝
24⅝ 12⅞	Albanyin .60	5	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
11⅝ 4	AlbertoC .36	18	15	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
17¾ 10	Albertsn .60	8	247	13¾	13¼	13⅝	+ ½
41 18¾	AlcanAl 1.40	5	303	21⅞	21	21⅞	+ 1
9⅞ 6¼	AlcoStd .48	4	61	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
32⅞ 12⅛	AlconLb .20	17	62	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	+ ⅜
7⅝ 2	Alexdrs .10e	10	87	3⅝	3½	3½	
23½ 2½	Alison Mtg	3	72	5⅝	4⅞	5½	+ 1
12⅛ 6¼	AllegCp .45a	3	34	8⅛	8	8	+ ¼
32¾ 20⅛	AllgLud 1.60	3	47	24½	23⅞	24⅜	+ 1⅛
41 29⅜	AllgLud pf 3		3	34	34	34	+ 1
21¼ 11⅞	AllgPw 1.52	9	165	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ½
9⅝ 3⅝	AllenGrp .40	4	60	5⅝	5¼	5¼	+ ⅜
54¼ 23	AlldCh 1.80	6	355	32½	31½	32	+ 1½
22⅝ 8⅝	AlldMnt .54	7	11	12	11½	12	+ ⅝
17½ 11⅛	AlldProd 1	4	15	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝ 15¼	AlldStr 1.50	5	40	20⅛	20	20¼	+ ¼
4⅞ 1⅝	Alld Supmkt		16	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅝ 6⅛	AllisChal .26	5	132	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ½
7¾ 3½	AllrtAut .56	6	49	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
17⅞ 6¼	Alpha P .72	4	13	9⅛	9	9	
51¼ 25⅞	Alcoa 1.34	6	598	32⅝	31½	32⅝	+ 2⅛
35 21½	AmalSug 2a	2	20	31¼	30⅛	31¾	+ 1⅛
52⅞ 28¾	Amax 1.75	6	247	35⅞	35	35⅞	+ ⅞
129 77	Amax pf5.25		1	88	88	88	+ ⅜
12 5⅝	AMBAC .50	4	14	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅜
5 2⅝	Amcord .24	3	39	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
22 11⅜	Amerce 1.20	3	19	16	15¼	16	+ 1
39 25	Amrc pf2.60		3	29	29	29	+ 1
40 12¾	A Hess .30b	3	874	17¾	16⅝	17½	+ ¾
89¼ 39⅞	A Hes pf3.50		153	45½	44⅝	45⅛	+ ½
16⅝ 5⅝	AAirFlt .44	8	158	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
13⅞ 4⅞	Am Airlin	13	555	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
7½ 3⅛	A Baker .20		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
39¾ 27¾	A Brnds 2.56	7	198	36⅛	35⅝	36	+ ⅞
28⅝ 11½	AmBdcst .80	6	178	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
9⅞ 4½	AmBldM .36	6	29	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
31⅝ 22½	A Can 2.20a	6	125	31½	30⅝	31½	+ ⅝
23¾ 18	A Can pf1.75		6	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ½
15 1⅛	AmCen Mtg		22	3	2⅝	3	+ ¼
23 12	A Chain 1.20	4	8	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
25 17⅝	A Cyan 1.50	8	354	23⅞	22¾	23⅞	+ 1⅛
19¾ 6½	AmDistil .50	31	5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
41 15	A DisTel .32	11	42	22⅜	21⅜	22	+ 1
6⅛ 2⅝	AmDualVt		29	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅜
27⅛ 13½	AmElPw 2	8	560	19⅛	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
7¾ 3⅛	AFamily .24	4	3	5	5	5	
15 2¾	AmFin .20		5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
26⅝ 18½	AGlBd 1.98e		38	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅛



Artist's rendering of Olympic Tower at completion of construction

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Sponsor: Arlen Realty & Development Corp., and Victory Development Corporation.
Worldwide Marketing Consultants: Arlen Communities Corp.
This advertisement is not an offering, which can be made only by a formal prospectus, N.Y.457.

European Gold Markets

Jan. 27, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	179.50	179.00	+1.50
Zurich	179.00	179.75	+2.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	185.71	184.29	+0.59

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Market Summary

Jan. 27, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
TexGasTr	382,000	26¼	— ¾
Kresge SS	380,900	24⅝	+1⅜
TexETran	297,200	30	
Southern Co	258,900	11	+ ½
McDonald	250,100	33⅛	+2⅝
Am Tel&Tel	242,700	48	+ ⅞
Merrill Lyn	234,100	13⅜	+ ¾
Chrysler	226,700	11⅛	+1⅛
Stevens JP	218,000	11⅞	+ ⅜
Tex Util	216,100	22⅛	+ ⅛
Borden	201,200	23¼	+1¼
Un Carbide	200,700	44⅝	+2⅛
MinnMM	197,100	45¾	+2⅜
Gen Motors	192,800	39⅞	+ ⅞
Howrd John	191,600	6⅝	+ ¼

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	32.13	20.67
Advances	1476	1065
Declines	189	362
Unchanged	195	364
Total issues	1850	1791
New 1974-75 highs	40	20
New 1974-75 lows	0	1

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Cook Ind	112,200	11	+ ⅛
Champ Ho	94,300	3¼	+ ¼
Goldfield Cp	89,300	½	
Cdn Javelin	82,200	7⅝	
McCull Oil	75,400	4	+ ⅛
Syntex Corp	67,000	33⅞	+ ⅝
Kaiser Ind	49,400	6½	+ ¾
Con Oil Gas	47,980	8¾	— ⅝
US Filter	43,900	5	+ ¾
HoustOil M	41,700	26⅞	—1⅛

Approx total stock sales 2,230,000
Stock sales year ago 2,464,125

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
73.50	51.01	72.78	+1.73

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	683.43	698.69	678.43	692.66	+26.05
20 Trn	154.46	158.60	153.35	156.79	+ 3.60
15 Util	79.24	81.54	78.85	80.75	+ 1.79
65 Stk	221.23	226.66	219.69	224.51	+ 7.04

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	84.29	81.80	83.57	+2.72
15 Railroads	38.65	37.55	38.13	+0.79
60 Utilities	40.45	39.05	40.01	+1.00
500 Stocks	76.03	73.76	75.37	+2.39

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	40.14	39.49	40.12	+1.28
Industrials	43.02	42.41	43.00	+1.46
Transportation	29.23	28.83	29.23	+0.95
Utility	30.61	30.31	30.58	+0.63
Finance	46.75	46.43	46.75	+1.47

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Jan. 24	234,134	258,340	2,828
Jan. 23	219,203	264,429	3,876
Jan. 22	191,891	243,656	2,723
Jan. 21	217,540	251,196	2,361
Jan. 20	217,648	272,352	4,470
Jan. 17	220,037	241,128	3,469

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

This announcement appears for purposes of record only.

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Agent Bank
American Express International Banking Corporation, London

—74/75— High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E, Sls. 100s, High, Low, 3 p.m. Quot., Ch'ge prev. Close
19⅛ 13	AGenCv 1.32	x20 16¾ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
16 7	A Gnins .60	4 263 10⅛ 9⅞ 10
26⅜ 16	A Gin pf1.80	25 20⅞ 19⅞ 20½+ ⅞
16⅜ 7½	AmHoist .70	5 42 11⅜ 10½ 11¼+ ⅞
44⅞ 26⅛	A Home .80	23 1006 32¼ 30⅝ 32¼+ 2¼
41⅜ 18¾	AmHosp .30	24 536 30½ 29⅜ 30½+ 1¼
8 1⅜	Am Invest	1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 2⅜	A Medicl .12	5 356 4½ 4⅛ 4½+ ⅜
4½ 1⅛	A Medicorp	53 43 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
13⅜ 3⅜	AmMot .20e	6 766 5 4⅞ 5 + ⅛
47⅛ 26⅞	ANatGs 2.54	8 147 38⅝ 38 38 + 1⅛
7⅝ 3	Am Seating	1 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞+ ⅛
15¼ 5¼	AmShip .68	69 147 6⅝ 6 6¾+ ⅜
27¾ 12	A Smelt 1.50	3 292 17⅛ 16⅜ 17⅛+ ⅝
15⅝ 7¾	AmStand .60	5 162 10⅝ 9⅞ 10⅛+ ⅜
59 37⅝	A Std pf4.75	25 46 45⅜ 46 + ½
12⅜ 5½	AmSterli .28	9 174 7⅛ 6⅝ 7⅛+ ⅜
34⅜ 22⅝	AmStores 2	4 33 31⅛ 30⅛ 31 + ⅞
4⅞ 5-16	AT&T wt	699 11-16 ⅝ ⅝+1-16
53 39⅞	AmT&T 3.40	9 2302 48⅝ 47⅝ 48 + ⅞
60 44⅝	AmT&T pf 4	122 51⅝ 51⅜ 51⅜+ ½
49 39¼	ATT pfB3.74	10 45 45 45 + ⅛
48¼ 38½	ATT pfA3.64	4 43⅝ 43⅜ 43⅜+ ⅛
10⅝ 6⅛	AWatWk .64	5 x17 8½ 8½ 8½+ ⅛
13⅞ 8½	Ameron .90	4 33 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
4⅝ 2½	AmesD .10e	4 57 4¼ 4 4⅛— ⅛
24⅞ 9¾	Ametek 1	6 34 12⅞ 12 12⅞+ 1
24 9	AMF In 1.24	6 345 11⅞ 11⅛ 11⅝+ ½
22⅝ 12½	Amfac Inc 1	5 14 17½ 17¼ 17½+ ¼
45⅛ 20⅝	AMP Inc .37	21 425 26⅛ 25½ 25⅝+ ⅞
9½ 6⅝	Ampco .40a	3 6 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
4⅞ 2	Ampex Corp	3 710 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝+ ¼
5⅝ 1½	Amrep Corp	3 96 2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅞+ ⅜
33⅝ 23⅝	Amstar 2.10	2 58 27⅞ 27⅝ 27⅞
47⅞ 32	Amsted 3.20	5 95 45⅛ 43½ 45¼+ 2⅛
11½ 5	Amtel .32	4 25 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
30 19⅛	Anacond 1e	3 165 18 17⅜ 17⅞+ ⅜
16⅞ 12	AnchrH 1.88	6 24 17 16⅜ 16¾+ ¼
27⅞ 15½	AnderClay 1	5 67 24⅛ 23⅛ 23¼+ 1⅛
9 3⅞	Angelica .12	7 16 6 5⅝ 6 + ⅛
21 11⅛	AnsulCo .62t	4 37 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ½
15⅞ 9⅝	Apache .50	5 67 10⅜ 10 10¼+ ½
15⅛ 8⅝	ApcoOil .49t	3 43 10⅞ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
3⅛ ½	Apeco Corp	1565 1⅛ ⅞ 1⅛+ ⅜
12¾ 4⅛	APL Corp 1	6 71 13 12½ 12¾+ ¾
12⅛ 7½	APL pfC1.06	3 10⅞ 10⅛ 10⅞
9⅛ 5¼	APL pfB .50	3 9¾ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅜
92½ 60	ApPw pf7.40	z70 67½ 66⅝ 67½+ 4½
5⅛ ⅞	Appld Mag	10 2⅝ 2¼ 2⅜+ ⅛
101 45	ARA Sv 1.46	10 163 57½ 53⅛ 57¼+ 4⅝
9⅝ 5	ArcataN .35	5 47 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅝+ ½
23⅞ 18⅛	ArcatN pf 2	2 21½ 21 21½+ 1
24⅝ 13½	ArchrD .25b	10 183 16⅛ 15 16⅛+ ¾
4⅝ 1⅝	Arctic Enlr	11 2 2 2
16 2	Aristar	4 27 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
19¾ 11⅛	ArizPSv 1.36	6 229 14¾ 14 14⅝+ ⅝
12¾ 4⅝	ArkBest .44	15 8 5½ 5⅝ 5⅝
27¾ 15⅝	ArkLGs 1.70	5 153 24⅜ 23⅜ 24⅛+ 1⅛
4⅝ 1	Arlen RltyD	95 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛
7⅛ 4⅝	Armada Cp	4 2 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
27⅞ 19⅝	Armco 1.60a	4 404 28⅞ 27¼ 28 + ⅝
31¼ 22	Arm pf 2.10	5 27⅜ 27⅝ 27⅝+ ⅝
57 43	Armr pf4.75	z40 47½ 47½ 47½+ ⅛
32¾ 14⅝	ArmstCk .92	10 331 21⅞ 20¼ 21⅛+ ⅞
22⅝ 11⅝	Arm Ru 1.60	8 25 15⅜ 15¼ 15⅜+ ⅜
14⅝ 9⅞	AroCorp 1	5 6 11⅞ 11⅜ 11⅜+ ⅛
13⅛ 5	Arvinind .52	11 31 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
104½ 52⅛	ASA 1.20e	123 69⅛ 65⅞ 66⅝— 2⅛
27⅝ 15⅝	AshdOil 1.40	4 269 19⅞ 18⅝ 19½+ 1⅛
31⅛ 10⅝	AsdDrG 1.40	6 397 19⅞ 17¾ 19⅜+ 2⅛
22⅛ 16½	AsdSpg 1.40	5 60 18⅛ 18⅛ 18½+ ⅛
9⅞ 5⅛	Athlone .40	3 99 8⅛ 7⅝ 7⅝— ¼
15 2⅛	Atlco 1.50e	4 35 4½ 4½ 4½+ ⅛
20⅝ 12	AtlCyEl 1.50	6 78 16⅛ 15½ 16¼+ ½
110¾ 73	AtlRich 2.50	10 353 87 85⅝ 86½+ 1⅛
197⅛ 123¾	AtlRch pf 3	2 147 145⅛ 146½+ 4¼
74¼ 48	AtlRc pf2.90	129 53¼ 57⅛ 58¼+ 1⅝
2⅜ 1	Atlas Corp	29 110 1⅝ 1½ 1⅝+ ¼
7 3⅛	ATO Inc .20	3 81 4⅜ 4⅛ 4⅛
56⅞ 20⅛	AutDat .20e	19 111 34½ 33⅞ 34⅜+ ⅞
3½ 1⅜	Autom Ind	69 2½ 2¼ 2⅜+ ⅛
8⅞ 2	Avco Corp	11 114 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅞+ ⅜
2 5-16	Avco Cp wt	10 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜+1-16
33⅝ 9	AvcoCp pf	13 14⅛ 14½ 14½+ ½
44 27¼	AveryPd .30	16 21 25⅜ 25½ 25⅞+ ⅝
21½ 4⅞	AvisInc .40	6 82 6⅞ 6⅛ 6½+ ⅜
9¾ 4⅛	Avnetinc .30	3 197 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ¼
65 18⅞	AvonPd 1.40	14 1018 30⅛ 29¼ 30⅛+ 1
22⅝ 8⅞	Aztec OilGs	15 50 15⅛ 14⅝ 15¼+ ⅝

B

—74/75— High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E, Sls. 100s, High, Low, 3 p.m. Quot., Ch'ge prev. Close
37½ 17½	BabckW .80	6 102 17½ 17 17¼+ ¾
5¼ 2¾	Bache .10e	207 4⅝ 4 4½+ ⅜
19⅛ 3⅝	Bakerin .20	6 96 6 5½ 5⅝+ ⅛
43⅜ 22½	BakerOil .37	19 1077 37⅛ 36½ 37 + 1⅛
14⅝ 5	BaldDH .40a	4 32 7 6⅝ 6⅞+ ½
14¼ 8¾	Ball Cp .60	6 25 12⅛ 12 12⅛
25½ 12⅞	BalGE 1.96	7 367 18⅞ 18 18⅜+ ⅞
53½ 40½	Balt pfB4.50	z210 50 49⅛ 50 + 2
24⅜ 10⅞	BanCal 1.34	10 11 15⅝ 15 15⅝+ ⅛
36⅞ 21⅞	Bandag Inc	22 47 28⅜ 27⅝ 27⅞
5¼ 2	Bangr Punt	4 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
19⅞ 9⅞	BangP pf 2	1 13½ 13½ 13½+ ¼
36⅛ 22	BkofNY 2.20	5 45 29¾ 29⅜ 29¾
27¼ 6⅝	Bk of Va .68	5 9 12 12 12
57¼ 29⅞	BankTr 3	5 408 37⅞ 36⅛ 36⅞+ ⅝
34 16	BarbOil .50e	17 21⅞ 21 21⅞+ ⅞
24⅛ 9⅝	BardCR .20	14 76 14⅛ 13⅝ 14⅛+ ⅝
22¾ 1⅛	Barnett Mtg	79 3⅛ 2½ 3 + ⅛
10⅛ 6	BasicInc .40	3 8 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞+ ⅛
30 24	Basic pf2.50	z20 25 25 25
16⅝ 10⅞	BatesMf .20	3 20 15⅝ 15½ 15½— ¼
20½ 14¾	Bate Mf pf 1	6 19½ 19⅛ 19¼— ⅜
22¼ 3⅝	Bathind .40	5 835 6⅞ 5⅞ 6⅛+ ⅝
43 17¾	BauschL .60	9 360 24⅝ 23¼ 24⅜+ 1⅛
48⅝ 24½	BaxtLab .19	32 563 35¼ 34⅛ 35⅛+ 2
16½ 13	BaySIG 1.80	5 9 16⅜ 15¼ 15½— ⅛
6 3⅝	BaykCig .32	1 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜+ ⅛
23⅞ 10	Bearing .32	8 204 17½ 17 17¼— ¼
40 16	Beckmn .50	10 161 22¼ 20⅛ 22 + 2⅛
40 20⅝	BectDick .40	18 235 31½ 30⅛ 31⅛+ 1
9⅞ 6⅝	BeechA .60b	5 157 10⅛ 9⅞ 10⅛+ ⅛
24⅞ 16¼	Beker .28	7 305 19⅞ 18⅝ 18⅞+ ⅜
13½ 9⅛	BelcoP .50e	4 55 14⅜ 13⅞ 14 + ¼
18½ 12	Belden 1.20	5 10 15⅜ 14⅞ 15⅜+ ⅜
8⅛ 4⅞	BeldHe .30b	7 9 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
25⅞ 8⅝	Bell How .84	4 98 12½ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
17⅝ 11⅞	BemisCo 1	4 2 16⅜ 16⅜ 16⅜+ ⅛
30⅛ 20	Bendix 1.80	6 97 27¾ 27 27
49½ 31	Bendix pf 3	1 40 40 40 — ½
27⅛ 11¾	BenfiCp 1.25	5 290 17⅞ 17⅛ 17⅞+ ⅝
116¼ 56½	Benef pf5.50	14 79 79 79 + 4
67 37	Benef pf4.30	21 45½ 42¾ 45¼+ 1¼
31½ 20¾	Bnfl 5pf 2.50	z200 25⅛ 25 25½+ 1¼
20½ 2⅛	BenSM 2.50e	3 7 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
5 2⅛	BengtB .07e	4 49 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
11½ 1⅞	Berkey Pho	47 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛
6 2½	Best Prod	5 47 4 3⅝ 3⅝
35⅛ 23½	BethStl 2	5 567 30⅛ 29⅜ 30 + ⅞
57⅞ 34⅛	BaThre .60b	15 113 50⅛ 49 50⅛+ 2
41½ 20	BlackDr .40	22 690 24⅛ 23⅛ 23⅞+ ⅝
7⅛ 3⅝	BlairJhn .40	10 29 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
14 7	BlockHR .40	11 316 14⅛ 13⅛ 13⅞+ ⅝
21⅛ 12	BlueBell .80	8 44 17⅞ 17⅛ 17⅞+ ⅝
3½ 1	Bobbie Brks	36 1⅞ 1⅜ 1⅞
20½ 11⅞	Boeing .60	5 275 16⅝ 16⅛ 16½+ ½
19 9⅝	BoiseCas .50	4 602 14⅛ 14 14⅛+ ⅛
6⅞ 3	Bond Ind	2 3¼ 3 3¼+ ¼
15¼ 13½	BkMont 1.50	6 8 19½ 18½ 19½+ 1
25¼ 15¼	Borden 1.30	8 1697 23⅛ 22 22¾+ ¾
23⅛ 15⅛	BorWar 1.35	4 95 16⅛ 15¾ 15⅞— ⅛
3⅜ 1⅛	Bormans	6 18 2⅝ 2¼ 2½+ ⅛
27⅛ 14	BosEd 2.44	7 164 18½ 17⅞ 18½+ 1⅛
107½ 65¼	BosE pf8.88	z401 78¼ 76 78¼+ 1¼
12½ 4⅞	Braniff .15e	5 259 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅞+ ⅛
47⅛ 29⅝	BriggS 1.60a	10 31 42¼ 41⅜ 41⅞+ ⅜
56⅝ 30⅛	BristM 1.52	18 182 50⅛ 49½ 49⅞+ ⅜
35 25	BristM pf 2	10 35⅛ 34⅛ 35⅛+ ⅞
14⅝ 6	BritPet .40e	2 1469 7⅜ 7¼ 7⅜+ ⅛
4⅞ 10	Brkwy Gls 1	5 177 15⅛ 14⅝ 15⅛+ ½
20⅜ 11½	BklyUG 1.72	7 20 15 14½ 15 + ¼
13⅞ 9⅞	Brown Co	3 7 11⅛ 10⅞ 11
29¼ 10⅝	BwnGp 1.60	6 71 15⅛ 15 15⅛+ ⅛
10⅛ 4⅛	BwnShrp .20	6 10 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
15⅞ 4⅝	BrwnFer .20	6 151 6⅝ 5⅞ 6⅝+ ⅝
12⅞ 7⅛	Brunswk .40	4 1178 10⅛ 10¼ 10⅛— ⅛
28 8	BrushW .40	3 4 10½ 10⅛ 10½
20⅞ 3	BT Mt 1.45e	16 19 5⅝ 5 5⅜+ ½
46½ 19	BucyErie 1	16 263 36⅝ 36 36⅝+ ⅝
12½ 7	BuddCo .60	3 160 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
69 48	BuddCo pf 5	z20 51 51 51
6⅛ 4⅛	BudCo pf.60	6 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
7⅛ 2¼	Budlind .22t	5 15 3⅜ 3¼ 3⅜+ ⅛
27⅞ 7⅛	Builder Inv	1 87 4⅛ 3½ 4⅛+ ⅛
13 6⅝	BulovaW .70	4 31 8 7⅝ 7⅞+ ⅛
21⅞ 19⅛	BunkHil 1.92	x16 21½ 20⅝ 21⅛+ ½
6⅛ 3⅛	BunkrRa .40	9 43 5⅝ 5⅜ 5⅜+ ¼
17⅝ 9⅝	Bunkr pf1.50	12 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝+ ⅛
26½ 13⅞	Burlind 1.20	6 x226 18 17¼ 17⅝+ ½
49⅞ 27	BurlNor 1.70	6 216 42⅝ 42⅛ 42¼+ ⅜
7⅞ 6¼	BurlNo pf.55	17 7⅛ 7 7
26¼ 10⅛	Burndy .78	6 40 16⅛ 15⅝ 16⅜+ 1⅛
113 61⅛	Burrghs .60	19 563 72 69½ 71⅛+ 3½

C

—74/75— High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E, Sls. 100s, High, Low, 3 p.m. Quot., Ch'ge prev. Close
26⅞ 2⅜	CabCab For	3 52 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅞+ ⅛
29⅞ 14	Cabot Cp .92	4 7 19 18½ 18⅞+ ⅝
3¼ 1⅛	Cadence Ind	43 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜+ ⅛
4⅝ 2⅛	Caesars Wrl	5 44 2⅞ 2⅜ 2⅞+ ¼
4⅛ 1⅜	Cal Finanl	8 33 3⅞ 3⅛ 3⅝+ ¼
21 12⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	6 17 15⅛ 15¼ 15⅛+ ¼
20⅜ 6¼	Callahn .15r	8 78 9⅝ 9 9 + ¼
14¼ 1⅛	Camrn Brn	5 2¼ 2¼ 2¼+ ⅛
47⅛ 19⅛	CamRL .60a	18 127 30⅛ 29⅛ 29⅞— ⅛
37⅝ 22⅛	CamSp 1.24	12 243 32½ 31⅛ 32⅛+ 1½
10⅞ 10⅛	CdnPac .66e	7 47 16 15⅝ 16 + ⅜
13⅛ 6⅞	CanalR 1.10	8 3 9½ 9½ 9½+ ⅛
39½ 16⅝	CapCit Com	9 26 24½ 24 24½+ 1⅛
31 13⅞	Cap Hold .34	15 174 26⅝ 25½ 25⅞+ ⅜
21 1⅛	Capit Mtg	7 3⅜ 3¼ 3⅜+ ⅛
43⅛ 24¼	Carbor 1.78	5 103 32½ 29¾ 32½+ 3⅛
4⅛ 1⅝	Carling OKe	2 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
18⅝ 9½	Carlisle .80	3 5 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
67 52	CaroC&Oh 5	z10 52½ 52½ 52½
9½ 4⅛	CaroFrg .45	4 17 5¼ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
23¼ 10½	CaroPw 1.60	8 587 16⅝ 16 16⅛+ ⅛
31⅛ 15⅝	CarTec 1.60	4 87 20¾ 19½ 20½+ 1
17 6	CarrCp .52	39 401 9⅞ 9⅛ 9⅝+ ⅜
14⅞ 8⅛	CarrGn .80a	4 11 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
31 12	Cart Hwl .80	9 13 18⅛ 17⅜ 18⅛+ 1⅛
52 22	CartHw pf 2	5 30⅛ 30⅛ 30⅛+ ⅝
9⅛ 4⅝	CartWall .40	9 88 7⅝ 7 7¼+ ⅛
11 6	CascNGs .92	7 3 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
17⅞ 10	CastlCk .60b	7 53 14½ 14 14½+ ¾
69¾ 37⅛	CaterTr 1.80	14 245 55½ 55⅛ 55½+ 2
2⅞ ¼	Cavngh Cm	30 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
40⅝ 25	CES 1.46	10 464 36⅛ 35 36 + 2
27½ 17½	CBS pf 1	3 24⅝ 24 24⅝+ 1⅞
2⅛ ⅝	CCI Corp	18 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
17 11⅞	Coco Cp 1.15	4 2 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅞+ ½
35 24½	Celanse 2.80	4 109 28⅛ 27⅞ 28 + ⅝
55⅛ 40	Celn pfA4.50	3 44 43½ 44 + 1
15⅝ 3⅛	CencoInc .20	99 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝+ ¼
19 4	Centex .12	9 101 8½ 7⅝ 8¼+ ⅝
21½ 11	CenHud 1.72	7 9 14⅜ 14½ 14⅜+ ⅛
20¾ 10	CenIlLt 1.60	8 37 15⅝ 15¼ 15⅝+ ⅜
26¾ 25¼	CnILt pf2.87	z880 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛
15⅞ 8½	CenIlPS 1.20	9 137 12⅝ 11⅞ 12⅝+ ⅞
17¼ 11½	CenLaE 1.28	8 x42 16⅞ 16⅛ 16⅜+ ½
17⅛ 10⅛	CeMPw 1.34	8 18 12⅛ 12⅛ 12¼+ ¼
17⅝ 10¼	CenSoW 1.16	9 x442 17 16⅛ 16⅞+ ⅞
23⅝ 9¾	ConSoya .68	6 133 12 11½ 12 + ⅜
23½ 13	CenTel 1.72	9 13 19¼ 19 19¼+ ⅛
12½ 6½	Centrn Data	5 119 8¼ 7⅞ 7⅞+ ½
19⅛ 11⅛	Cerro 1.20	3 60 13 12⅝ 13
19⅞ 6½	Cert-teed .60	13 41 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+ ¼
19 11⅞	CessnaAir 1	5 263 14⅛ 14 14⅛+ ⅛
20⅞ 9⅞	Champlnt 1	4 113 14 13⅝ 14 + ¼
22 11½	Chml pf1.20	27 15TL 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
17⅞ 7¼	ChamSp .60	8 1457 10⅝ 10 10¼+ ⅜
15½ 7	Chance .60	9 114 14⅜ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
35½ 12¼	Chartr 1.35e	2 72 21⅛ 20⅞ 20⅞— ⅛
30½ 13	Chartr NY 2	5 28 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅝+ ⅜
10⅛ 7	ChaseFd .72	16 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝+ ⅛
56½ 24⅝	ChaseM 2.20	6 x520 35⅛ 34⅛ 34⅝+ 1⅛
42½ 3⅛	ChaseMe Tr	418 7⅛ 6⅞ 7⅛+ 1
8½ 4⅛	Chelsea .43	2 x19 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
26⅛ 13⅛	Chemin 1.10	5 303 25⅝ 23⅝ 25⅛+ 1
47⅛ 27⅜	ChmNY 2.88	6 413 35¼ 37⅛ 35 + ⅞
39½ 25⅛	CheVa 1.00a	4 9 30⅛ 30 30⅛+ ⅛
67⅝ 26⅛	Chesbg 1.24	16 142 43⅝ 42⅜ 43⅛+ ⅝
32⅝ 25⅛	Chessie 2.10	6 276 31⅛ 30⅛ 31 + 1⅛
24⅝ 9½	ChiEastI .65	6 37 12⅝ 12 12⅜+ ⅜
11⅞ 5	ChiMilw Cp	2 61 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
33½ 19⅛	ChiPneuT 2	7 37 24⅝ 24¼ 24¼+ ⅛
13⅜ 7	ChiRkI Pac	7 10 10 10
6 1⅞	ChkFull .72r	11 3⅛ 3 3⅛+ ⅛
4⅝ 1⅛	Chris Craft	38 2⅜ 2⅛ 2⅜+ ⅛
8⅛ 4⅝	ChrsCft pf 1	1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
13⅞ 7¾	Chromal .70	4 69 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
64⅛ 46¼	Chroma pf 5	1 50½ 50⅛ 50½+ 1⅛
20⅛ 7	Chryslr 1.40	6 1861 11⅛ 10½ 11⅛+ 1⅛
6⅛ 1	Chrysler wt	141 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
1⅝ ⅛	Cl Mtg Gp	58 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
11⅛ 2	Cl RIt Inv	130 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
23¼ 15⅛	CinBell 1.60	7 10 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛+ ⅛
23¼ 13⅛	CinnGE 1.64	9 49 17⅞ 17⅛ 17⅞+ ⅝
102 92⅛	CinG pf9.28	z1020 101 100⅛ 101 + 1⅛
36⅛ 13½	CinMila 1.40	6 12 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ¼
43½ 23¼	CIT Fin 2.20	9 109 36⅝ 35⅝ 36⅛+ ⅝
108 65½	CIT pfB5.50	1 89⅝ 89⅝ 89⅝+ 2⅞
46⅛ 20⅛	Citicorp .80	18 1725 33⅛ 32⅛ 33⅛+ 1⅛
62⅛ 32⅛	CitiesSv 2.40	6 62 44 43 43⅞+ ⅝
37⅛ 2	CitzSo 1.89e	5 93 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
14 1	Citizns Mtg	4 37 3 3 3 + ⅛
14 4⅛	Cityinvst .66	5 436 6⅞ 6⅛ 6⅞+ ⅛
2 5-16	City Inv wt	34 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜+1-16
25⅛ 13⅛	Cityln pf B2	18 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
45½ 17⅛	ClarkE 1.60	5 93 24⅝ 24 24⅜+ 1⅛
31⅛ 6⅛	ClarkOil .50	3 58 10⅛ 10 10⅛+ ⅛
5 2⅛	CLC Am .20	3 25 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
82½ 50¼	ClvClf 2.60a	11 18 76⅛ 75⅛ 76 + ½
33⅛ 20⅛	ClvElIll 2.48	7 28 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛+ ⅛
111¼ 104	ClevEl pf 12	z430 110⅛ 110 110⅛+ ½
97 64	CIEIII pf7.40	z10 77 77 77 + 1⅛
14⅝ 5⅛	CloroxCo .52	9 1338 8 7⅝ 7⅞+ ⅛
7⅜ 2⅛	CluettPea .30	7 160 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
141⅛ 6⅛	CluetPt pf 1	16 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
27⅛ 5⅛	CMI Inv Cp	3 109 8⅛ 8 8⅛+ ⅛
11⅛ 2⅛	CNA Finl	234 4⅛ 3⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
15⅛ 5⅛	CNA pfA1.10	55 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
13⅛ 8⅛	CNA I 1.08a	x15 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
8⅛ 13-32	CNA Larw	5 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
20 4⅛	CNAL pf2.10	3 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
12⅛ 3⅛	CoastSt Gas	3 418 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
23⅛ 14⅛	CstSG pf1.83	9 20⅛ 20 20⅛+ ⅛
18⅛ 10⅛	CstSG pf1.19	3 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
127⅛ 44⅛	CocaCol 2.08	17 764 66 62⅛ 65 + 3⅛
11⅛ 3⅛	CocaBtlg .40	12 1005 7 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
10⅛ 5	ColdwBk .36	5 35 8⅛ 7⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ 1⅛	Coleco Ind	45 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
30⅛ 16⅛	ColgPal .88	15 939 23 22 22⅛+ ⅛
51 40⅛	ColgP pf3.50	z20 44⅛ 44⅛ 44⅛
9⅛ 3⅛	CollinAik .56	6 108 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
10⅛ 1⅛	Collins Fd	7 49 3⅛ 2⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
57⅛ 12⅛	ColPenn .40	13 302 28⅛ 27⅛ 28⅛+ ⅛
25⅛ 14	ColonlSt 1.25	7 31 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
29⅛ 18⅛	Coltind 2	2 174 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛+ ⅛
30½ 40	Colt pf4.25	41 45⅛ 45⅛ 45⅛+ ⅛
20 16	Colt pf1.60	2 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
23½ 15½	ColGas 2.06	8 200 25 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅛
53 46	ColuGas pf	3 52 52 52 + ½
4⅛ 1⅛	Colum Pict	91 3½ 3⅛ 3⅜
20⅛ 12	Col'SOh 1.95	8 226 16⅞ 16⅛ 16⅝+ ½
25 1⅝	Colwel Mtg	18 4⅝ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
13 4⅝	Combd Com	5 163 8⅝ 7⅞ 8⅛+ ⅜
106¼ 21⅛	CombE 1.80	8 519 34½ 33⅛ 34⅛+ 1½
93 23½	CmE pf1.70	3 32 31 32 + 1⅛
37¼ 14⅛	ComlSol 1.40	6 4 33 33 33 + 1
30⅛ 19⅛	ComwE 2.30	9 171 26⅛ 25½ 25½+ 1⅛
10⅛ 6⅛	ComEdA wt	2 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
27¾ 25½	ComE pf2.87	34 28 27¾ 27⅞+ ⅛
25⅞ 17	ComwE pf 2	15 28⅛ 21¼ 21⅛— ⅛
24 16	ComE pf1.90	37 20⅛ 21 21⅛
20½ 14⅛	CmE pf1.42	9 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ½
15⅛ 5⅛	CommO .22t	3 16 6 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
27¼ 12⅞	ComO pf1.72	23 15⅛ 14⅛ 14⅞+ ⅛
4⅛ 1⅛	Comput Sci	15 155 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
40⅛ 22⅛	Comsat 1	7 124 30⅛ 30¼ 30½+ 1
10½ 3	ConAgra	7 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞+ ⅛
19¾ 14⅛	ConeM 1.20a	4 5 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
20¼ 8½	ConnM 1.60	9 81 14⅛ 13½ 14⅛+ 1⅛
21⅞ 9⅞	Conrac .60	7 9 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅜
27⅛ 6	ConEd .85e	4 821 10½ 10¼ 10½+ ¼
71 34⅛	ConEd pf 6	7 50 49 50 + 1
68 28⅛	ConEd pf 5	9 42⅛ 40⅛ 41⅞+ 1⅛
54⅛ 28⅛	CnE pfC4.65	z201 38 36 38
24⅛ 10⅛	ConFds 1.36	7 536 15⅛ 14⅛ 15 + ⅛
70⅛ 40⅛	ConF pf4.50	6 50 49 49⅛+ ¾
20⅛ 6⅛	ConFrgt .70	4 18 12⅛ 12 12⅛+ ¾
26⅛ 16⅛	ConNGs 2.18	8 92 24 23⅞ 23⅛+ ⅛
24⅛ 9	ConsPow 2	10 607 14⅛ 13⅛ 14⅛+ 1⅛
95½ 50	CnPw pf7.72	z450 60 59 60 + 1
93 55	CnPw pf7.68	z290 59⅛ 59⅛ 59⅛— ⅛
94½ 47½	CnPw pf7.45	z080 59 59 59 + 2
84 48⅛	ConPow pf 6	33 57⅛ 54 57 + 3
62 34	CnPw pf4.52	z20 38 38 38 + 2
58 29⅛	CnPw pf4.50	240 38⅛ 38⅛ 38⅛+ ½
52⅛ 30	CnPw pf4.16	z100 34 34 34 — 1
8⅛ 3⅛	Cont Air Lin	5 145 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
29⅛ 20	ConCan 1.80	7 442 28⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛
11 6⅛	ConCop .80	2 136 8⅛ 8 8⅛+ ⅛
41⅛ 23⅛	ContCp 2.60	8 130 34 33⅛ 34 + 1⅛
45 25⅛	CltC pfA2.50	1 37 37 37 + ½
57⅛ 23⅛	ConIICp 2.20	6 101 35⅛ 34⅛ 35⅛+ 1⅛
14⅛ 6⅛	ConIIP 1.45e	44 8⅛ 8 8⅛
15⅛ 1⅛	ContlI Rlty	50 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
4⅛ ⅛	Cont Invst	71 10-16 ⅜ 10-16
7⅛ ⅛	ConMtg .38e	292 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
59½ 29	ContOil 2	5 332 44⅛ 43⅛ 44⅛+ 1⅛
52 35	CnOt pf4.50	z100 42 41½ 41½— 1⅛
77⅛ 41	ContOil pf 2	1 60 60 60 + 2
19 9⅛	ContTele 1	8 486 12⅛ 11⅛ 12⅛+ ¼
35⅛ 9⅛	Control Dat	7 426 13⅛ 12⅛ 13⅛+ 1
28 16⅛	Conwood 2	7 4 24⅛ 24 24 + ⅛
8½ 3⅛	Cooper Lab	79 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
8⅛ 1⅛	CookUn .39r	5 32 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
46⅛ 20½	CoopInd 1.04	6 78 29⅛ 27⅛ 28⅛+ 2⅛
14⅛ 5	CoopTR .60	4 5 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
15⅛ 6⅛	Cope'nd .60	5 16 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
35⅛ 16⅛	CoppRg .50a	2 45 22⅛ 21⅛ 22 + ⅛
27⅛ 18	CopwCp 1.80	4 17 23⅛ 22⅛ 23 + ½
3⅛ 1	Cordura Cp	18 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
91⅛ 25	CornG 1.12a	13 212 35½ 34⅛ 35⅛+ 1⅛
14⅛ 2⅛	CornwIE .40	11 39 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
23⅛ 9⅛	Cousins Mtg	88 3⅛ 3 3⅛
7⅛ 3⅛	Cowles .20	7 18 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
19⅛ 9	CoxBdct .40	7 51 14 13⅛ 14 + ⅛
35⅛ 23⅛	CPC Intl 2	10 666 36⅛ 35⅛ 36⅛+ 1⅛
34 16⅛	Crane 1.40a	4 184 32⅛ 30⅛ 32⅛+ 1⅛
7⅛ 3⅛	CreditF .42	8 49 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
25⅛ 13⅛	CrockN 1.66	8 84 20⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
72½ 6C	CrompK .60	4 14 9 8⅛ 9 + ⅛
20⅛ 11⅛	CrouHin .70	7 50 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
23 10⅛	Crown Cork	10 140 20⅛ 19⅛ 20⅛+ ⅛
39⅛ 19⅛	CrwZll 1.80a	6 69 29⅛ 28 28⅛+ ⅛
13⅛ 6⅛	CTS Cp .50	4 12 9 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
10 5	Culligan .40	4 43 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
37⅛ 11⅛	CumEng 1a	5 61 19 17⅛ 18⅛+ 1⅛
7½ 2⅛	CunnDrg .20	10 2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
13⅛ 8⅛	Curlnc 0.05e	47 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
14⅛ 5	CurtisW .40e	7 43 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
27 15⅛	CurtWr A 2a	1 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
31 16⅛	CutlerH 1.60	5 31 21⅛ 21 21⅛
24⅛ 15⅛	Cyclop 1.40a	2 126 21⅛ 20⅛ 21⅛+ 1
45⅛ 20⅛	Cyprus 1.40	4 49 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛+ ⅛

D

—74/75— High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E, Sls. 100s, High, Low, 3 p.m. Quot., Ch'ge prev. Close
41½ 6	Damon .20	11 x581 11⅛ 10¼ 11⅛+ 1½
9⅛ 4	DanRiv .40	3 93 5½ 5⅛ 5½+ ¼
25⅛ 14	DanaCp 1.36	5 25 19⅞ 19⅛ 19⅞+ ⅝
23½ 10⅛	Dartind .60b	5 306 17⅛ 16⅛ 17⅛+ 1⅛
22 18⅛	Dartind pf 2	13 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛+ ⅛
39 8⅛	Data Genl	10 774 12⅛ 11⅛ 12⅛+ 2
15⅛ 10	Dayco 1.14	6 9 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ¼
5⅛ 1	Daylin Inc	15 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
50 4⅛	DaytHud .60	5 295 9⅛ 9 9⅛+ ⅜
21⅛ 10⅛	DaytPL 1.65	6 125 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
109 100	DPL pf12.50	z62 109 108 108
8⅛ 4⅛	DeanWit .40	16 62 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ½
53⅛ 27⅛	Deere 1.60	7 604 39 38⅛ 39 + 1⅛
15⅛ 7⅛	DelmaP 1.20	6 266 11⅛ 10⅛ 11 + ½
24⅛ 16	DelMon 1.30	6 71 24⅛ 24 24⅛+ ½
54⅛ 25⅛	DeltaAir .60	7 277 29⅛ 28 29⅛+ 1⅛
8 1⅛	Deltec Intl	56 4⅛ 4 4 — ⅛
9⅛ 2⅛	Deltona Crp	12 53 3⅛ 3 3 + ⅛
22½ 10⅛	DennMfg .90	4 18 15 14⅛ 15 + 1
13⅛ 5⅛	Dennys .12a	7 67 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
20½ 20⅛	Dentsply .80	14 58 26⅛ 25⅛ 26⅛+ ⅛
25 4⅛	Deseret Ph	14 30 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
11⅛ 4	DeSoto .40	6 73 7⅛ 6⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
18 7⅛	DetEdis 1.45	6 217 12⅛ 11⅛ 12⅛+ 1⅛
93½ 49	Det E pf7.68	z411 60 60 60
90 49	Det E pf7.36	z10 58 58 58 + 1
70 41⅛	Det E pf5.50	3 47⅛ 43⅛ 49 + 1
17⅛ 7⅛	Dexter .36	4 8 11⅛ 11 11⅛+ ⅝
23⅛ 6⅛	Dial Finl .54	7 13 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ½
31⅛ 20⅛	Diamint 2	6 50 26⅛ 25⅛ 26 + ⅛
29⅛ 20⅛	DiamSh 1.40	4 217 25⅛ 24⅛ 25
35⅛ 25⅛	Dia Sh pfC 2	29 29⅛ 29⅛ 29⅛+ ⅛
16⅛ 12	Dia pf D1.20	26 15⅛ 15 15
17⅛ 6⅛	DickAB .57	4 178 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ¼
12½ 6	Dictaphn .60	7 77 10⅛ 9⅛ 10 — ⅛
39⅛ 11	Diebold .40b	9 21 17⅛ 17 17⅛— ⅛
9⅛ 3	DiGiorgo .33	11 35 4⅛ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
122¾ 45⅛	Digital Eqpt	15 598 61 57⅛ 59⅛+ 3⅛
8 4⅛	Dillngm .40	4 18 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
24 17⅛	Dillngm pf 2	5 19 19 19 + ¼
34 23	Dillon 1.20b	0 18 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛— ⅛
54⅛ 16⅛	Disney .12b	18 710 31⅛ 30⅛ 30⅛+ ½
18⅛ 4⅛	Disston .12	4 104 7⅛ 6⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
2⅛ 1⅛	Diversid In	10 142 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
17⅛ 13-16	DivMt 1.56e	67 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
22⅛ 6⅛	DrPepp .30	18 595 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ½
64⅛ 31⅛	DomeM .60a	13 73 48⅛ 47⅛ 47⅛— ⅛
5⅛ 2	DonLufJ .10	25 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ¼
24⅛ 15⅛	Donnelly .56	1 60 21⅛ 20⅛ 21⅛+ 1⅛
11 7⅛	DorlcCp .20	4 81 11 10⅛ 10⅛+ ¼
8⅛ 4⅛	DorOliv .10e	5 7 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
41⅛ 24⅛	Dover 1.20	6 193 31 29⅛ 31 + 1⅛
70 49⅛	DowCh 1.40	11 846 59⅛ 58 59⅛+ 2½
4⅛ 2⅛	DPF Inc	32 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
48 25⅛	Dravo 1.60	7 15 30⅛ 30⅛ 30⅛+ ⅛
70⅛ 33	Dresser 1.40	10 172 45⅛ 42 44⅛+ 2⅛
70½ 35½	Dres pf 2.20	7 47 46 47 + 2
63½ 32	Drssr pfB 2	7 40 39 40 + 1½
19⅛ 12½	DrexBd 1.44	15 16⅛ 16½ 16⅛+ ¼
9⅛ 3½	Dreyfus .55e	8 26 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
20¼ 10	Duk Pw 1.40	7 472 14 13⅛ 13⅞+ ⅛
86⅛ 70⅛	Duke pf8.70	z170 77⅛ 77⅛ 77⅛
101⅛ 65	Duke pf8.20	z210 75 74 75
36 13½	DunBrad .96	5 138 22½ 22⅛ 22⅛+ ⅛
4⅛ 1	Duplan Cp	46 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
179 84½	duPont 5.50e	9 507 94½ 92½ 93⅛+ 3⅛
66⅛ 53	duPnt pf4.50	1 58⅛ 58⅛ 58⅛+ ¼
51⅛ 42	duPnt pf3.50	8 45⅛ 45⅛ 45⅛+ ¼
21⅛ 11	DuqLt 1.72	7 232 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
90½ 68	Duqn pf7.20	z70 73 72 73 + 1
27 19½	Dq 4.1pf2.05	z40 23 23 23 + 1
27 24	DuqL pf2.75	z341 27 26⅛ 27
14⅛ 5½	Dymolg .40	4 39 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛

E

—74/75— High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E, Sls. 100s, High, Low, 3 p.m. Quot., Ch'ge prev. Close
22½ 13	EaglPic 1.04	4 8 17½ 17 17½+ ½
11⅛ 7	EascoCp .50	4 16 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ½
8½ 3⅛	EastAir Lin	12 202 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
30⅛ 12½	EastGs .45e	6 259 29⅛ 28⅛ 29 + ⅛
17 8	EastUtl 1.50	9 x13 11⅛ 10⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
117⅛ 57⅛	EasKd 1.56a	19 1403 69½ 69⅛ 69⅛+ 4⅛
31 18	Eaton 1.80	5 116 25 24⅛ 24⅛+ 1⅛
34 15	Echlin .28	14 149 21⅛ 21 21⅛+ ½
25⅛ 10	EckrdJk .30	15 185 19 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
16⅛ 5	Eckd NC .28	7 32 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
25 16⅛	EdisBro 1.32	6 4 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛+ ⅛
19⅛ 7	EG&G .12	12 187 11⅛ 11 11⅛+ ⅛
3½ ⅛	Elect Assoc	47 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
25⅛ 10⅛	EDS .55e	9 68 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
4⅛ 1	El Mem Mg	3 48 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
8⅛ 4⅛	EIMM pf 1R	6 5⅛ 5 5⅛+ ⅛
4⅛ 2	Elixir Ind	8 74 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
16⅛ 9⅛	ElPasoCo 1	4 54 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
28 17	EltraCp 1.60	5 7 25 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅛
45⅛ 20⅛	EmerEl .70	16 484 26⅛ 25⅛ 26⅛+ 1⅛
59⅛ 44	EmeryA .96	20 x190 31⅛ 28⅛ 31⅛+ 3⅛
10⅛ 6⅛	EmryIn .34	6 20 9⅛ 9 9⅛+ ¼
22 14⅛	Emhrt 1.30b	5 41 18⅛ 17⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
3 1⅛	EMI Lt .13e	6 58 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
16⅛ 9⅛	EmpDE 1.28	8 9 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
14⅛ 5⅛	EmpFin .57t	12 73 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
13 4⅛	Empire Gas	2 54 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
21⅛ 12⅛	Eng hM .40a	5 115 15½ 16 16⅛+ ⅛
7 4⅛	EnnisBu .32	3 29 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
20 12⅛	Enicx 1.20	5 54 16⅛ 15⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
31 7⅛	Envirotech	8 53 12⅛ 10⅛ 12⅛+ 2⅛
16 7	Equimrk .88	5 6 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
32⅛ 21⅛	EquitGs 2.40	5 42 25⅛ 25 25⅛+ ⅛
22⅛ 10	EquitLf 1.8?e	6 91 15 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
34 21⅛	Esmark 1.40	5 75 27 26⅛ 27
7 3⅛	Esquire .32	3 15 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
5⅛ 2⅛	Esterline .30	7 10 4⅛ 4 4⅛
40 26	Ethyl pf2.40	20 40 39⅛ 39⅛
13⅛ 2	Evans Prod	310 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
18⅛ 9½	ExCellO 1	5 56 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
24⅛ 16⅛	Exclsr 1.68a	11 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
99⅛ 54⅛	ExxonCp 5e	5 1251 72⅛ 70⅛ 72⅛

F

—74/75— High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E, Sls. 100s, High, Low, 3 p.m. Quot.
10⅛ 4⅛	Fabrge .40	4 133 6⅛ 5⅛ 6
64 16⅛	FairCam .60	4 776 21⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛
7⅛ 3⅛	Fairlnd .30	7 43 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
10⅛ 6	FairmtF .60	6 6 9⅛ 8⅛ 9
3⅛ 1⅛	Falstaf Brw	38 2 1⅛ 1⅛
12⅛ 6⅛	Fansteel .40	4 4 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
11⅛ 3⅛	FarWst .44t	8 3 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
12 3⅛	Farah Mfg	54 5⅛ 4⅛ 5⅛
14⅛ 2⅛	Fedders Cp	195 4 3⅛ 4
18 9	FederalCo 1	4 5 11½ 11⅛ 11⅛
22½ 13⅛	FedMog 1.80	7 22 18⅛ 17⅛ 18⅛
20⅛ 11⅛	FedNMt .68	6 938 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
22⅛ 15	FedPap 1.50	3 17 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛
8 3⅛	FedSign .30	3 5 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
37½ 20⅛	FedDSt 1.16	12 346 32⅛ 30⅛ 32⅛
25 13⅛	FerroCp 1	5 14 19⅛ 18⅛ 19⅛
19 9⅛	Fibrebrd .90	40 47 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
10⅛ 9-16	Fld Mtg Inv	22 2⅛ 2 2
36⅛ 22⅛	FidelUn 2.40	6 3 28⅛ 28 28⅛
18⅛ 6⅛	FieldcrMil 1	3 75 9⅛ 8⅛ 9⅛
12⅛ 5⅛	FiltrolCp .60	4 16 9⅛ 8⅛ 9⅛
15⅛ 5⅛	FinlFed .60t	4 73 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
20 12⅛	Firestn 1.10	6 185 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛
16⅛ 5	FstChar .37t	8 433 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
39 15	FstChic .90	8 17 20⅛ 19⅛ 20⅛
60 26⅛	FstIntBnc 1	13 177 40 39⅛ 40
19⅛ 13⅛	FstMiss .24	4 273 17⅛ 16 16⅛
10⅛ ½	FstMtg Inv	140 2 1⅛ 1⅛
48⅛ 21⅛	FstNBo 1.88	7 88 29 27½ 29
28 16½	FstNStBn 2	6 2 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛
45 12	FstPa 1.32	6 167 17⅛ 16⅛ 17
16 2⅛	FPaMt 1.95e	5 15 5 4⅛ 4⅛
11⅛ 5⅛	FstUnR .96b	10 45 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
10⅛ 4	FstVaB .45e	8 18 6 5⅛ 6
34⅛ 10	FWisCp 1.76	4 11 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
58 14	FischM 1.10	8 22 27 25 27
15⅛ 8⅛	FishFds .40	6 32 11⅛ 10⅛ 11⅛
7⅛ 4⅛	FishrSci .20	9 12 6 5⅛ 5⅛
11 3⅛	FleetEnt .24	27 661 10⅛ 10 10⅛
11⅛ 8½	Fleming .70	7 12 11½ 11⅛ 11⅛
14⅛ 6⅛	Flexvan .62t	6 101 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
19½ 9⅛	Flintkot 1.16	6 43 15⅛ 15 15⅛
38 18	Flin pfB2.25	16 24⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛
32 14⅛	FlaE Coast	7 20 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛
16 7⅛	FlaGas .80	4 133 10⅛ 10 10⅛
30½ 10⅛	FlaPow 1.95	7 1133 18 17⅛ 18
29⅛ 13½	FlaPwL 1.36	7 305 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
34⅛ 17⅛	FlaStl 1.50	3 10 20⅛ 19⅛ 20
37½ 15	FluorCp .20	11 160 20⅛ 19⅛ 20
21⅛ 9	FMC .92	4 134 13 12⅛ 13
35 21½	FMC pf2.25	4 26 26 26
9 3⅛	Fd Fair .20	5 42 5⅛ 5½ 5⅛
13⅛ 5⅛	FooteCB .80	9 37 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
54⅛ 28⅛	FordM 3.20	9 972 37⅛ 36⅛ 37⅛
14⅛ 9⅛	ForMck .88	4 113 11½ 11⅛ 11⅛
26 17½	FMK pf1.80	3 22⅛ 21½ 22⅛
17 10⅛	FtDea 1.24e	42 15⅛ 15 15⅛
21⅛ 12	FtHowP .40	13 206 16⅛ 16 16⅛
64½ 13	FosterWhl 1	7 102 21 20⅛ 20⅛
49⅛ 18½	Foxboro .60	12 18 24⅛ 24 24⅛
20 10	FrnklnM .40	10 72 14⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
29⅛ 17⅛	FreepM 1.60	5 141 24⅛ 23⅛ 24⅛
25⅛ 13	Frueht 1.80	4 227 17⅛ 17 17
10⅛ 2⅛	Fuqua Ind	2 112 5 4⅛ 5

G

—74/75— High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E, Sls. 100s, High, Low, 3 p.m. Quot.
9 2	Gablelnd 1t	3 38 5 4⅛ 5
3½ ⅛	GAC Corp	2 75 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
11⅛ 6	GAF Cp .52	5 262 10⅛ 10 10⅛
17⅛ 11⅛	GAF pf 1.20	6 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
33⅛ 17	GamSk 1.40	4 13 21⅛ 20⅛ 21⅛
30 18	GamS pf1.75	1 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛
33⅛ 16⅛	GamS pf1.60	4 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛
38⅛ 19⅛	Gannett .44	17 38 26⅛ 25⅛ 26⅛
36⅛ 16⅛	GardDen .76	13 101 20 19⅛ 20
11⅛ 6⅛	Garfinkl .96	6 21 10⅛ 9⅛ 10⅛
17⅛ 11½	Garlock .88	5 10 13½ 13⅛ 13⅛
14 8	Gas Svc 1.12	7 20 11⅛ 11 11⅛
4⅛	Gateway In	2 8 2 2 2
7⅛ 2⅛	GCA Corp	4 65 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
10⅛ 4⅛	Gemini Cap	129 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
15 8⅛	GnAlny .24e	63 8⅛ 8 8⅛
50⅛ 27⅛	GnAOil .80b	9 17 43 40⅛ 43
65 22⅛	GATran 1.80	7 69 34⅛ 32 33
80 33	GATn pf2.50	1 41 41 41
14 7⅛	GenBanc .80	5 4 10⅛ 10 10
10⅛ 6⅛	GnCable .64	5 87 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
15⅛ 9⅛	GenCig 1.20	6 28 13⅛ 12⅛ 13⅛
15⅛ 5⅛	G Cinma .44	7 287 15⅛ 12⅛ 14
7⅛ 2⅛	Gen Develpt	4 19 4 3⅛ 4
28⅛ 13½	Gen Dynam	6 187 25⅛ 24⅛ 25
65 30	GenEl 1.60	11 1121 36⅛ 35⅛ 36
28⅛ 16	GnFood 1.40	10 1599 24⅛ 22⅛ 24
18½ 11	GnGth 1.10e	15 33 14 13⅛ 14
9⅛ 4⅛	GnHost .40e	3 30 6 5⅛ 6
17⅛ 4⅛	GenInst .27t	4 386 7 6⅛ 7
36⅛ 23½	GnInstr pf 3	3 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛
16⅛ 4⅛	GnMed .14e	7 66 8⅛ 7⅛ 8
59⅛ 28⅛	GenMill 1.20	14 406 46⅛ 46 46⅛
55⅛ 28⅛	GnMot 3.40e	12 1633 40 39⅛ 39⅛
71 35½	GnMot 5pf 5	4 63⅛ 63⅛ 63⅛
13⅛ 4½	GenPort .80	69 380 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
20⅛ 9⅛	GPubUt 1.68	6 446 13⅛ 12⅛ 13⅛
6⅛ 4⅛	G Refra .10e	8 116 9⅛ 8⅛ 9⅛
37⅛ 17⅛	GnSignal .76	12 25 30⅛ 30⅛ 30⅛
4⅛ 1⅛	Gen Steel	3 34 3⅛ 3 3
26⅛ 16⅛	G TelEl 1.80	10 765 21⅛ 20⅛ 21
38 25⅛	GTIEl pf2.50	45 28⅛ 27⅛ 28
17 12½	GTFl pf1.30	z200 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
18⅛ 9⅛	G Tire 1.10b	4 130 14⅛ 14 14
7⅛ 2⅛	Genesco Inc	5 83 4⅛ 3⅛ 4
20⅛ 13	Genster 1.20	6 2 17 17 17
36⅛ 17	GenuPts .56	20 53 28⅛ 27⅛ 28
45⅛ 22⅛	GaPac .80b	12 1117 35⅛ 34⅛ 35
96½ 58	GaPw pf7.80	z100 66 66 66
95 52	GaPw pf7.72	z200 64 64 64
16⅛ 8½	GerbarPd 1	9 50 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
175 96	GettyO 1.30e	10 79 153½ 151 153
19⅛ 17	GettyO pf1.20	3 17 17 17
7⅛ 4	GF Bus .32	4 1 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
14⅛ 8⅛	GianPCem 1	6 15 11 10⅛ 11
17⅛ 5⅛	Gib Finl .73t	5 24 10⅛ 9⅛ 10
6⅛ 2⅛	GiddLw .10e	4 49 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
17⅛ 7½	GiffdHill .52	3 14 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
40½ 20⅛	Gillette 1.50	8 971 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛
17⅛ 4⅛	Ginos Inc	4 1776 6½ 6 6½
16⅛ 4⅛	Gleason Wk	8 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
17⅛ 6⅛	Global Mar	10 49 11⅛ 11 11⅛
18 11⅛	GlobeUn 1	4 20 14⅛ 13⅛ 14
24⅛ 2½	Goodrh 1.12	4 169 16⅛ 16 16⅛
98 66½	Gdrch pf7.85	z10 76⅛ 76⅛ 76⅛
18⅛ 11⅛	Goodyr 1.10	5 262 16 15⅛ 16
10⅛ 5½	GorJwlA .32	4 23 7⅛ 6⅛ 7
23⅛ 13⅛	Gouldin 1.10	5 55 18 17⅛ 18
15⅛ 12⅛	Gould pf1.35	27 15⅛ 15 15⅛
23⅛ 18	Grace 1.60	5 141 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛
14 7⅛	GrandUn .80	20 12 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
18 12⅛	Granltv 1.50	3 19 16⅛ 15⅛ 16⅛
12 1½	Grant WT	134 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
9½ 5	GrayDrg .40	4 64 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
32 1	GtAMt 2.57e	139 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
14⅛ 6½	GtAtlPac	7 20 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
18⅛ 10⅛	GtLkDr 1.20	34 1 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
31½ 28⅛	GtNorN 1.80	4 73 33 31⅛ 32
23⅛ 17½	GtNN pf1.60	2 20 19⅛ 20
23 6⅛	GtWnFin .44	7 518 15⅛ 14⅛ 15
31⅛ 3⅛	GrtWU 2.92e	3 30 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛
19½ 11⅛	GtWn pf1.88	55 16½ 16⅛ 16⅛
25⅛ 12½	GrGiant 1.08	6 41 17⅛ 16⅛ 17
18⅛ 5⅛	Greyh 1.04a	7 385 13⅛ 12⅛ 13
4⅛ 1⅛	Greyhnd wt	60 2⅛ 1⅛ 2
6⅛ 15-16	Grolier Inc	18 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
14⅛ 8⅛	Gromm .60	4 13 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
20⅛ 6	Guarin .10e	6 21 10½ 9⅛ 10
30⅛ 7⅛	GuaMt 2.57e	74 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
12 5⅛	GlfLJHld .50	5 145 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
16⅛ 1⅛	GulfMtg Rlt	22 3 2⅛ 3
25⅛ 16	GulfOil 1.70	4 1253 21½ 20⅛ 21
15⅛ 6⅛	GlfRes .25e	8 368 12½ 12 12
22⅛ 12	GfR pfB1.30	3 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
16 8⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	8 849 13 12⅛ 12
66 48	GlfSU pf5.08	z70 55 55 55
29⅛ 18	GlfWInd 1	4 206 25⅛ 24⅛ 25
7⅛ 3	GlfWind wt	286 4⅛ 3⅛ 4
56⅛ 38	GlfW pf 3.87	24 47⅛ 46⅛ 47
71⅛ 56⅛	GlfW pf5.75	6 57⅛ 57⅛ 57
4⅛ 1⅛	Gulton Ind	10 12 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛

H

—74/75— High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E, Sls. 100s, High, Low, 3 p.m. Quot.
36 20¼	Hack W 2.48	9 9 27 26½ 26
14⅛ 8	HallFB .44	10 19 11⅛ 11⅛ 11
16¼ 10	HallPrt .80a	4 3 12⅛ 12⅛ 12
194 104	Hallibin 1.20	17 238 123 120 120
22 10⅛	HamrlP 1.20	3 73 15⅛ 14⅛ 15
11⅛ 3⅛	Hammond	3 2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4
8½ 2⅛	Handimn .40	11 106 4⅛ 4 4
28 18	HandyH .80	7 18 21⅛ 21⅛ 21
10⅛ 6	HanesCp .68	3 30 8⅛ 8⅛ 8
54⅛ 19	Hanna 1.35	18 45 29⅛ 29⅛ 29
21 12⅛	HarcBr 1.20	7 36 17⅛ 16⅛ 17
7⅛ 2⅛	Hardees	44 104 4⅛ 4⅛ 4
37⅛ 17⅛	Harnist 1.80	5 37 30 29 30
16⅛ 7⅛	Harrahs .22	7 2 10⅛ 10⅛ 10
33½ 13	Harris 1.20	165 18⅛ 16⅛ 17
15⅛ 9⅛	Harsco 1b	4 15 11⅛ 11⅛ 11
14⅛ 4⅛	HartSMx .40	5 710 6⅛ 6⅛ 6
10⅛ 5⅛	HarteHk .20	6 13 8⅛ 7⅛ 7
19⅛ 12½	HatSe 1.44a	16 16⅛ 16⅛ 16
23⅛ 14⅛	HawlEl 1.68	8 65 18⅛ 18⅛ 18
13⅛ 7	HayesAlb 1	5 9 9⅛ 9⅛ 9
6⅛ 2	Hazeltine	8 1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3
19 5½	HCA M .50e	3 14 9⅛ 8⅛ 8
13 4⅛	Hecks .12	5 126 8⅛ 8⅛ 8
36⅛ 10⅛	HeclaM .50t	11 86 16½ 15⅛ 15
10⅛ 5⅛	Hellem .48a	5 13 7⅛ 7 7
50 27	HeinzH 1.12	12 78 46⅛ 44⅛ 46
4⅛ 2	Helene Curt	5 35 3⅛ 3⅛ 3
40⅛ 17	HellerInt .84	12 41 29⅛ 29 29
169 77½	Hiler pf4.07	1 126½ 126½ 126
19⅛ 4⅛	HelmeP .40	51 10 9⅛ 9
47 19⅛	HelmrbP .30	10 157 33⅛ 32 33
1⅛ ⅛	Hemisph Cp	10 1½ 1½ 1
7⅛ 5⅛	Heminc .88e	7 6⅛ 6⅛ 6
46 21	Hercules .80	10 401 26½ 25 26
15 8½	HeshFd .80	9 43 13⅛ 12⅛ 13
36⅛ 14⅛	Hesston .40	5 10 22⅛ 22 22
52⅛ 17⅛	Heubin 1.10	10 297 25⅛ 24⅛ 25
90⅛ 52	HewltPk .20	21 293 64⅛ 61⅛ 64
8⅛ 2⅛	High Voltg	8 30 4⅛ 4⅛ 4
24 11⅛	Hillenbd .48	8 x103 18⅛ 16 18
19⅛ 8⅛	Hilton Htl 1	8 46 15⅛ 15 15
4⅛ 1⅛	HMW Ind	3 6 2⅛ 2⅛ 2
24⅛ 10	Hobart .80	10 74 18⅛ 17⅛ 18
18⅛ 6⅛	Hoerner .32	4 122 10⅛ 10 10
7⅛ 2⅛	Hoff Elctrn	9 3⅛ 3⅛ 3
18⅛ 4⅛	Holiday .32	6 409 7⅛ 6⅛ 7
28⅛ 9⅛	HldyA 1.70t	14 14 14
30 12⅛	HollySug 2	2 87 27⅛ 27 27
69⅛ 29⅛	Homestk 1e	13 262 40 38⅛ 38
86⅛ 17⅛	Honywll 1.40	5 404 24⅛ 22⅛ 24
21 11	HoovBll 1.20	5 41 14⅛ 14⅛ 14
7 1½	Horizon Cp	5 42 3⅛ 3⅛ 3
11 4⅛	HospAff .37t	7 20 10⅛ 10⅛ 10
19 5⅛	HospCpA .20	8 518 13⅛ 12⅛ 13
12⅛ 4⅛	HostIntl .56	5 71 7 6⅛ 7
11⅛ 6	Houdail .80a	4 136 8⅛ 8⅛ 8
27⅛ 20⅛	Houd pf 2.25	1 23 23 23
13⅛ 6	HougMif .48	3 32 6⅛ 6⅛ 6
9⅛ 3⅛	HouFab .10e	7 x716 5⅛ 4⅛ 5
22 9⅛	HouseFin 1	15 545 16⅛ 15½ 16
30 24⅛	HouF pf2.50	8 30⅛ 29⅛ 30
49⅛ 23	HouF pf2.37	8 37 36 37
29⅛ 16½	HousLP 1.55	9 1503 25⅛ 24⅛ 25
34⅛ 15⅛	HouNGs .80	11 195 34⅛ 33⅛ 34
63⅛ 33⅛	HouG pf2.50	7 68 67 68
13⅛ 4	HowJohn .20	9 1734 6⅛ 6⅛ 6
17⅛ 9½	Howmet 1	8 27 12⅛ 11⅛ 12
19⅛ 9⅛	Hubbrd 1.20	8 24 13⅛ 13 13
27⅛ 12½	HudsA 1.60	3 16 16 15 16
6⅛ 2⅛	HughHat .40	5 20 3⅛ 3⅛ 3
36⅛ 36⅛	Hughs T1 .50	15 539 65 63⅛ 64

(Continued on next page.)

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued from preceding page.)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
[illegible]	3¾	Humana	5	68	6½	6	6½+	⅜
[illegible]	11¼	HuntCh .24	11	19	13	12¾	12¾+	¼
[illegible]	4⅞	HuttnEF .44	7	96	9¼	8⅝	8⅞+	⅝
[illegible]	12⅞	Huyck .40	13	11	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛+	1
[illegible]	4⅛	Hydrometl .24	4	27	6¼	6	6¼+	⅜
[illegible]	1¼	ICN Pharm		55	2½	2⅜	2¼+	¼
[illegible]	21	IdahoP 1.95	8	43	27	26¾	25⅞+	½
[illegible]	10⅛	IdealBasic 1	6	99	14⅞	13⅛	14⅞+	1½
[illegible]	50	Ideal pf4.75		2	64	63	64 +	3¼
[illegible]	2⅛	IdesToy .10r	3	39	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
[illegible]	9½	IDS Rl 3.32e	5	143	17	16½	16¾+	⅜
[illegible]	10⅛	IllCent 1.30	4	104	14⅞	14¼	14⅞+	⅜
[illegible]	58	IllCent pfA6		4	70	69	69 +	1
[illegible]	27	IllCen. pf3.50		23	34⅝	34¼	34¼+	⅜
[illegible]	14	Il Powr 2.20	9	119	19⅛	19	19⅛	
[illegible]	38	IlPow pf4.12		z50	42½	42½	42½+	1½
[illegible]	20	I Pow pf2.13		z110	24	23⅞	23¾+	¼
[illegible]	15½	IllTooIW .50	11	4	21½	21¼	21⅛+	⅛
[illegible]	4⅛	ImpCpAm	5	425	6⅞	6½	6⅝+	⅛
[illegible]	19¼	INA Cp 2.10	7	247	29⅞	28½	28⅝+	⅛
[illegible]	14	INA Inv 1.56		19	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞—	⅛
[illegible]	2⅛	Income Cap		32	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
[illegible]	7½	IncCCu .93e		2	8½	8½	8½	
[illegible]	14	IndianGas 2	7	9	18⅜	18	18⅜+	⅛
[illegible]	12	IndplPL 1.82	10	45	18⅞	17⅞	18⅞+	1
[illegible]	9¼	IndiNat 1.20	5	25	14	13¾	13¾—	⅛
[illegible]	4⅞	Inexco Oil	9	142	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
[illegible]	57½	IngerR 2.22	12	243	69½	68¼	69½+	1⅛
[illegible]	31	IngR pf2.35		30	43⅞	41¾	43⅞+	2
[illegible]	2	InlCon 1.40a	4	12	25½	24⅛	25¼+	1
36	28⅝	InldStl 2.40a	5	230	36½	36	36½+	1
8⅝	4⅞	Inmont .40	4	x23	6½	6⅜	6⅝+	⅛
9½	5⅝	Insilco .70	4	169	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅜
15⅝	9⅝	Insil pfA1.25		8	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅜
49¼	25¼	InspCop 2.60	5	102	28⅛	28	28⅛+	
11	1	Instil InvTr	4	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Integon .28	5	25	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	¼
31¾	17	Interco 1.40	5	84	23½	23	23½+	⅜
3⅛	1⅜	Intrcntl Dlv	7	41	1½	1⅜	1½	
29½	21⅛	Interlake 2a	3	137	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛+	1¼
43¼	19⅝	IntFlav .28b	31	277	27⅞	26¾	26¾+	1
29⅛	16½	IntHarv 1.70	5	409	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
12⅞	6⅞	IntHold .97e		23	8⅝	8½	8½+	⅛
40¾	31⅝	IntMinl 1.28	5	340	36⅝	35½	36½+	1⅜
22½	6	IntMng 1t	4	10	9	8⅞	8¾—	⅛
28	16⅜	IntMult 1.36	6	28	22	21⅞	21⅞+	¼
40⅝	18⅝	InNick 1.40a	6	301	24⅝	24¼	24⅝+	⅜
54	31⅛	IntPaper 2	7	642	38½	37½	37⅞+	⅜
8⅞	3	IntRect .12e	4	27	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	¼
29½	12	IntTT 1.52	4	1204	17⅛	17⅛	17⅞+	⅝
58¼	31⅝	ITT pf4.50		49	43	42½	43 +	1½
53	28½	IntTT pfJ4		19	39	38	37 +	1½
52½	28⅝	IntTT pfK4		27	40	39	39⅝+	⅞
35¼	18	ITT pfN2.25		60	24⅝	24⅛	24½+	⅜
61¼	34	IntTT pfO5		2	47⅛	47	47⅛+	¼
17½	10½	Intrpce 1.10	5	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
13	7⅜	IntrpubGp 1	4	15	11	10⅞	10⅞	⅛+
8⅛	4⅞	Intrst Brds	6	12	5⅜	5½	5½—	⅛
17¼	11	IntrsPw 1.40	9	27	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
5⅜	2⅛	IntrstUn .24	3	21	3¾	3⅜	3⅜+	½
24⅞	10⅜	IsBeef 2.07t	3	12	16½	16⅛	16½+	⅜
16⅛	8	Iowa El 1.30	15	30	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
17½	10	IowaIlG 1.56	8	x28	16⅞	15¾	16¼+	⅞
23	15	IowaPw 1.64	7	41	18⅝	18¼	18⅝+	⅜
19	14½	IowaPS 1.52	8	x7	16½	16⅜	16½+	⅜
5	2	Ipco Hosp	6	53	3½	3⅛	3½+	½
19⅛	10	ITE Imp .64	5	20	14⅛	13⅞	14	
18⅛	4⅞	Itek Corp		75	7¾	6¾	7⅝+	⅝
21⅛	8¼	IU Intl .85	4	301	11⅜	10⅝	11¼+	⅜
51¾	21¾	IU Int A		6	23	28	28 +	1
13	6⅝	JamesF .68	8	25	10½	10¼	10⅝+	⅛
14⅞	9⅛	Jantzen .75	4	4	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅜
10	4⅛	Japan 1.67o		98	7¾	7⅛	7¾+	⅜
38½	20½	JeffPilot .60	13	231	32	30¾	30¾	
93	54	JerCe pf8.12		z50	64	64	64 —	1
43	30⅝	JerCen pf 4		z10	34	34	34	
23¼	16½	JewelC 1.20	8	73	22⅝	22	22¼+	⅜
10¼	1⅜	Jewelcor	2	37	2⅞	2½	2⅞+	½
			7	688	26½	25½	26½+	
27	13⅜	JimWalt .80	7	688	26½	25½	26½+	⅜
30⅝	17	JimW pf1.60		22	31½	30½	31¼+	1⅛
21⅛	13¼	JHanS 1.52e		56	17½	17	17⅛+	⅜
24¾	16⅝	JHanI 1.88e		27	20⅞	20½	20¾+	⅛
22½	14⅝	JhnMan 1.20	7	380	22¾	21⅞	22⅛+	1¼
119⅞	72¼	JohnJn .80a	26	403	79¼	76¾	77¾+	1½
16¾	6½	JohnCon .20	9	21	10	9¾	9⅞+	¼
34⅛	19	JonCon pf 2		1	23½	23½	23½+	½
13⅛	4⅛	JonLogn .40	4	44	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
30⅝	20¼	Jorgen 1.50b	3	x16	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞+	⅜
18⅛	10⅛	Jostens .90	6	12	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
59⅞	25	JoyMfg 1.50	12	169	49	47¾	48¼+	2
24⅞	2⅝	Justice Mfg	3	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	½
25⅞	12	Kaiser Alu 1	3	109	17⅞	17	17⅞+	1½
62	38¼	Kal S7pf4.75		2	49¼	48	49¼+	4
9⅛	4	KaisCem .50	6	67	6⅛	5⅞	6 +	½
18	10¼	KaiCe pf1.37		5	11¼	11¼	11¼	
18½	7⅜	KansMill .20	3	14	11⅛	10⅞	11 +	⅛
20⅛	16	KCtyPL 2.20	9	57	23⅛	23⅛	23⅝+	¼
55½	45	KCPL pf4.35		z10	45½	45½	45½—	1½
22	9¼	KC Soutn 1r	4	22	15½	15	15	
19⅞	11⅜	KanGE 1.56	7	43	15⅛	14	15⅛+	1⅜
18⅛	13⅝	KanNe 1.20b	7	7	15	15⅝	16 +	¼
21⅛	14⅛	KanPLt 1.52	8	6	18	18	18 +	⅛
7⅞	2	Katy Ind	4	35	3¾	3⅝	3¾+	⅛
21¼	9⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		26	12⅛	11½	12¼+	½
14⅞	2⅛	KaufBrd .16		727	4⅞	4¼	4⅞+	½
21⅝	7⅛	Kauf pf1.50		8	12½	12⅛	12¼+	½
15⅞	7⅛	Kawecki .40	5	23	10¾	10⅛	10⅝+	½
19⅜	8⅛	KaysorR .60	7	4	10½	10½	10½	
4⅞	2⅛	KeeneCp .20	5	68	4⅞	4¼	4⅞+	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Keller .20	4	57	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	½
18¼	10⅛	Kellogg .60	16	172	15⅞	15	15⅝+	⅜
14⅞	6⅛	Kellwood .88	4	29	9	8⅞	9 +	¼
35¼	24⅝	Kennmt 1.40	5	14	28	27¾	28 +	½
47½	25⅜	Kennect 2.40	6	234	37	36⅝	36⅞+	⅛
23⅞	13⅛	KyUtil 1.74	9	24	17½	17⅛	17⅛+	⅜
92½	47⅛	KerrMcGe 1	15	363	66	64	65¾+	2⅛
22⅛	12⅜	KeystCon 1a	2	62	17⅜	17¼	17⅜+	⅜
18⅛	8⅛	Kiddde .60	3	297	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	1⅛
28¼	23¾	Kid pf A2.20		1	28	28	28 +	⅜
35⅞	19⅝	KimbCl 1.63	6	99	27⅜	26¾	26⅝—	½
6⅝	4	KingDSt .40	6	154	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
19	9⅛	KirschCo .90	6	14	13½	12⅝	13¼+	⅛
27⅛	13¼	KLM Airlin		11	24	23¼	24 +	2⅛
27	13⅛	KnigtRid .54	9	80	18⅜	17⅝	18 +	⅜
18	3⅛	Koehrg .30b	5	22	6¾	6½	6¾+	¼
53	33	Koppers 2.40	4	45	43¼	42⅛	42¼+	1⅛
55	42½	Kopr pf 4		z60	47	47	47 +	1
47⅞	24⅛	Krafico 1.92	12	213	41⅞	40¼	41⅝+	⅞
33⅛	18⅛	KresgeS .22	20	2453	25	24⅜	24⅞+	1⅛
17⅞	7⅛	Kroch'er .80	5	15	11¼	10½	11¼+	1⅜
24⅞	14⅝	Kroger 1.34	6	x127	21⅛	20⅛	20⅞+	¼
11⅛	4⅛	Kysor .40	4	8	7	6½	6⅞+	⅛
20⅛	11⅛	LacGas 1.86	8	17	16⅛	16	16¼+	⅛
20	11⅛	LamSess 1b	3	x18	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
14	7⅛	LaneBry .72	5	3	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
11⅜	5⅛	LatrobS .10r	5	145	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	LearSieg .28	4	224	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
27	17⅛	LearS pf2.25		2	23	22¾	23 +	½
25⅞	10	Leesvy .62b	6	7	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
22⅛	11⅛	LeedsN .59	6	14	9⅞	9¾	9⅞+	⅛
13	5⅛	Leesona .63	3	8	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+	⅜
27⅛	8	LehFCr .60	4	707	10	9⅝	9⅝	
1⅜	⅛	LehVal Ind	6	43	15-16	⅞	15-16+	⅛
15	7⅛	Lehmn .72e		121	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
11½	2⅛	Lennar Crp	6	40	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
27⅞	10	Lenox .72	6	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
8⅜	3⅛	LevFd Crp		30	5⅞	5¾	5⅞—	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	LevFin .75a		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
22⅝	10⅛	LeviStra .43	5	257	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1½	Levitz Furn	7	1111	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5⅛	4	LFE pf.50		9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
22⅝	12⅛	LOF 1.49	7	222	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
67⅝	45	LOF pf4.75		2	53	52	53 +	1⅛
6⅛	3⅝	LibbtMcNL	4	33	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	LibrtyCp .40	4	24	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝+	⅞
15⅛	1⅛	Librty Loan		11	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
15	3⅛	LibrtyLn pf		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
31¾	23⅛	LiggMy 2.50	8	87	30⅞	29⅞	30⅛+	1⅛
82⅛	55⅛	LillyEli 1.10	27	295	67	65	67 +	2⅛
43⅛	19	LincNat 1.60	8	148	27⅜	26⅛	27⅛+	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	LincNl pf 3		2	54	53	54 +	2
18	12⅜	LincPl 1.74a		3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
3	1	Lionel Corp	5	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
10⅛	2⅛	Liftonln .13t		13	5⅛	5	5 +	⅛
19⅛	10	Litton pfB 2		12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
13	⅞	LMI Inv	8	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Lockhd Airc	3	93	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
22⅛	13⅛	Loews 1.20	4	233	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
12⅛	2⅛	Lom Fin .35		x439	6	5⅜	6 +	½
35	11⅞	LomM 3.39e	5	x111	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜+	⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Londonl .40e	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
21	8⅜	LoneStInd 1	5	729	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
23	40	LoneS pf4.50		1	50	50	50	
37⅛	16⅝	LoneSG 1.60	8	159	27⅛	26⅜	27⅛+	⅜
18⅛	9⅝	LnglsLt 1.46	6	294	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅜
70	30⅛	LongDrg .68	21	54	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝+	⅝
3⅛	1⅛	Loral Corp	6	78	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
54⅛	15⅛	LaLand 1.12	18	479	29	27⅝	28⅛+	⅝
22⅛	6⅛	LaPacif .15	6	293	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	1
25⅛	16⅛	LouisGs 1.84	11	28	21⅛	21	21 —	⅛
16	8⅛	Lowensin 1	3	9	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	LTV Corp	2	723	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
16⅝	9⅛	LTV Cp AA		25	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛+	⅛
57	35⅛	LTVCp pf 5		13	53	52⅛	52⅛	
42⅛	25⅛	Lubrizol 1	17	229	40⅛	37⅛	40⅛+	2⅛
14	7⅛	LuckStr .57b	11	243	11⅜	10⅝	11⅛+	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Ludlow 1.60	6	33	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛+	⅛
27⅛	15	LukenSt 1.40	6	x23	27⅛	27	27⅛+	⅛
15⅛	5	LykYng .50e	2	401	16⅝	16	16⅛+	⅛
25⅛	17⅛	Lykes pf2.50		163	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3	LyncCSy .40	6	42	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	¼
10⅛	5⅝	MacAF .40b	4	17	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1	MacDonal	12	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Macke .20	6	6	4	3⅛	4 +	⅛
7⅛	3	Macmill .25	3	339	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅛	5	Mcmi pf1.20		3	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Macy 1.10	6	47	15⅛	12⅛	14⅛+	1⅛
11	5⅛	MadFd .60e		103	6⅝	7⅝	6⅝+	⅛
7⅛	3¼	MadSq Gar		12	6	5⅛	6 +	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	MagicCl .32	10	44	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅛	3⅜	Magvox .15p		14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
23	10⅛	Malory 1	5	19	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
26⅛	13	MaHyd .44b	12	70	19	18⅝	19 +	⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Manhat Ind		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅛	8⅜	Manpwr .88	4	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
40⅛	19⅛	MarHan 1.72	8	328	33⅛	31⅛	33⅛+	2⅛
33⅛	14	MAPCO .70	15	220	29⅛	27⅛	29⅛—	⅛
32⅛	4⅛	Marathn Mi		61	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	MarnO 1.80a	6	219	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Marcor 1	5	214	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Marcr pf A2		6	35	35	35 +	⅛
[illegible]	6⅛	Maremt .40	5	415	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	MarMid 1.60	6	154	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	MarlonL .48	13	71	19	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
[illegible]	20⅛	Marlen 1.60	18	319	47⅛	45⅛	45 —	⅛
44⅛	12⅛	Marley .60	8	58	20⅜	17¾	20⅛+	2⅛
12⅛	5⅝	Marqt .50e	4	16	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
22⅝	6⅛	Marriot .521	11	238	9⅛	9⅛	9⅝+	⅜
21⅛	12⅝	MarshF 1.24	8	33	19⅜	18⅞	19⅛+	⅜
19⅛	12⅛	MartMa 1.20	4	254	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝+	1
20⅝	10⅛	MridCup .54	6	46	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
45	19	MascoCp .32	17	52	35⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	1
48⅛	14⅛	Masonite .54	14	162	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
21	11⅛	MassyF .80e	4	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
18⅛	7⅛	MasMt 1.52e	7	55	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
19⅛	11⅛	MasCp 1.58e		x19	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	MasInc 1.03		x41	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
17⅛	11⅛	MatsuE .29e	6	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
25⅛	16	MayDSt 1.60	8	95	27⅛	25⅛	27 +	⅛
25	18	MayD pf1.80		1	22	22	22 +	⅛
23⅛	13⅛	MayerOs .92	6	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
7	3⅛	MaysJW .50	6	6	5	4⅛	5	
29⅛	16	Maytg 1.20a	13	45	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	MBPXL .20e	3	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
32⅛	19⅛	MCA Inc 1	6	197	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛+	1
14	7	McCord .96	4	30	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛+	⅛
16⅛	1⅛	McCror .90p		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
107⅛	43⅛	McDer 1.20	9	247	69	67	68 +	3
63⅛	21⅛	McDonalds	20	2245	33⅛	31⅛	32⅛+	2⅛
20⅛	7⅛	McDonD .40	4	71	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
22⅛	11⅛	McGEd 1.50	8	107	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛+	½
9	5⅛	McGrwH .50	7	105	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3	1	McGrg Don	6	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
63⅛	13	McIntyre	8	2410	44⅛	43⅛	44 —	1
35⅛	9⅛	McKee .80a	5	19	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
47⅛	15⅛	McLean .72	5	20	19⅛	19	19⅛—	⅛
17⅛	12⅛	McLoul 1.60	4	173	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	McNeil .80	5	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
19⅛	11⅛	MeadCp 1.50	4	116	17	16	17 +	⅛
47	27⅛	Mea pfA2.80		1	33	33	33 +	⅛
41	26	Mea pfB2.80		5	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
23⅛	12⅛	Medusa 1.40	6	6	17	16⅛	16⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	MEI Cp	4	25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	MelvilSh .43	9	617	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛+	1
7⅛	2⅛	Menasc .121	10	28	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
45	28⅛	MercStr .80	8	6	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	1
86	45⅛	Merck 1.40	24	701	64⅛	63⅛	64 +	1⅛
11⅛	7	Meredith .70	3	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
15⅛	6⅛	MerrLyn .56	12	2202	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
43⅛	10⅛	MesaPet .05	106	180	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Mesabi 1.04e	8	140	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
25⅛	14⅛	MestaM 1.20	32	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
25	9⅛	MGM 2.50e	5	134	25	25⅛	26 +	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Metrom .50	7	50	8	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
96	61	MetE pf8.12		240	65	65	65 +	⅛
45⅛	6⅛	MGIC In .10	7	428	11	10⅛	11 +	⅛
16⅛	8	MichGs 1.04	9	3	10	10	10	
16⅛	10⅛	MhTube 1.20	4	21	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Mcredot .63	3	153	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
21	7⅛	Micrw .79t	6	6	13	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	MidC Tl 1.04	7	53	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
14	9⅛	MidSUt 1.36	7	752	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
12⅛	1⅛	Mid'nd Mfg	8	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	MidlcRoss 1	4	162	13⅛	13⅛	14 +	⅛
34⅛	15⅛	MierLn 1.28	6	148	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

[NE]W YORK, Jan. 27.—Cash [pric]es in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
[FOO]DS		
[Co]coa, lb	*.81	*.65
[Coffee] Santos, lb	*.70	*.69
[TEXTI]LES		
[Printclo]th 64-60 38½ yd.	.25	.49
[META]LS		
[Steel bi]llets (Pitt.) ton..	180.00	132.00
[Iron 2] Fdry. Phila., ton..	2:3.92	87.32
[Steel sc]rap No 1 hvy Pitt.	72-73	80-81
[Lead Sp]ot, lb	24½	19
[Copper] elec., lb	68⅞-70	68 15-68¼
[Tin (S]traits), lb	3.77½	3.05
[Zinc, E.] St. L basis lb.	38½-40	.31½-.32
[Silver N.] Y. oz.	4.32	3.03
[Gold N.] Y. oz.	179.25	—
[COM]MODITY Indices		
[Reuter]'s index (base 100 [Sept. 18,] 1931)	780.2	734.0

[...]inal

NEW YORK FUTURES
Jan. 27, 1975

[SU]GAR No. 11 (50 tons)

Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
39.20	39.20	38.90	39.20	37.30
37.95	37.95	37.60	37.95	35.00
36.65	37.65	36.30	36.65	B34.60
35.10	35.10	34.65	B35.10	B33.00
33.76	33.76	33.25	33.76	30.75
28.70	28.78	28.25	28.60	26.88
27.26	27.45	27.00	27.10	25.50

[Sa]les: 1,930.

[WO]OL (6,000 lbs) No trading.

[CO]COA

71.90	75.15	71.15	75.15	72.00
65.50	68.85	64.85	68.85	65.60
62.40	66.10	62.10	65.90	62.80

U.S. Commodity Prices

Sep	61.00	64.50	60.70	64.30	61.30
Dec	58.90	62.33	52.50	62.30	59.40
Mar	57.65	60.70	57.40	60.70	58.15
May	57.45	59.45	57.45	59.45	57.40

Sales: 2,018.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Jan	51.60	53.10	51.60	53.10	51.20
Feb	52.20	53.10	52.20	53.10	51.30
Mar	52.20	53.90	52.00	53.60	51.80
May	53.50	55.20	53.30	54.90	53.00
Jul	54.70	56.40	54.50	56.20	54.20
Sep	55.90	57.60	55.90	57.40	55.40
Dec	57.70	59.30	57.70	59.20	57.20
Jan	58.20	59.80	58.20	59.80	57.80

Sales: 1,231.

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Mar	3.20	3.20	3.11	3.12	3.18
Apr	3.35	3.35	3.25	3.27	3.33
May	3.60	3.60	3.54	3.58	3.62
Nov	4.60	4.60	4.56	4.60	4.60
Mar	5.35	5.35	5.28	5.28	5.31

Sales: 918.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Jan	432.20	434.50	419.00	419.20	431.60
Mar	435.00	435.50	420.30	422.80	435.50
May	440.00	447.00	428.00	430.40	443.30
Jul	450.80	454.00	436.00	437.70	450.70
Sep	457.50	459.50	443.00	444.50	457.50
Dec	465.00	469.50	454.20	454.20	467.20
Jan	470.50	471.20	457.00	457.00	470.00
Mar	476.00	478.00	462.80	462.80	475.80
May	481.50	481.50	468.50	468.50	481.50

Sales: 7,154.

FROZEN ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Mar	46.30	46.35	46.05	46.20	46.50
May	48.15	48.15	47.85	B43.00	B48.25
Jul	49.52	49.70	49.50	49.50	49.85

Sep	50.95	50.95	50.955	50.95	B51.40
Jan	54.20	54.20	54.20	B53.80	54.40

Sales: 250.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Mar	39.30	39.15	38.25	39.15	38.05
May	39.30	40.05	39.20	39.90	39.00
Jul	40.60	41.20	40.35	41.20	40.20
Oct	42.55	43.20	42.35	43.20	42.15
Dec	43.40	44.25	43.35	44.20	43.15
Mar	—	—	—	B44.85	B43.80
May	—	—	—	B45.70	B44.50

Sales: 1,850.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Feb	180.00	180.00	180.00	176.80S	179.50
Mar	181.00	181.20	178.00	178.60S	180.70
Apr	182.00	183.00	179.30	179.40S	182.20
Jun	185.20	185.50	182.60	182.40S	185.20
Aug	188.00	188.00	188.00	185.40S	188.20
Oct	191.30	191.30	190.60	188.40S	191.20
Dec	193.70	193.70	192.10	191.49S	194.20
Apr	200.50	200.50	195.50	197.40S	200.20

Sales: 1,251.
A: Asked; B: Bid; N: Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Mar	4.01	4.08	3.88	3.90	4.04
May	3.96½	4.04	3.62	3.86	4.01
Jul	3.85	3.88	3.70½	3.72	3.88
Sep	3.90	3.95	3.79	3.79	3.98
Dec	4.00	4.05	3.89	3.89	4.08

CORN (5,000 bu)

Mar	3.15½	3.18	3.09½	3.11½	3.19
May	3.17	3.20½	3.12	3.14	3.21
Jul	3.18	3.21	3.12	3.13	3.22
Sep	3.01	3.05	2.97	2.97½	3.06
Dec	2.80	2.85	2.76	2.77	2.84
Mar	2.85	2.90	2.81½	2.81½	2.88

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Mar	6.20	6.31	6.05	6.05	6.26
May	6.35	6.43	6.16	6.16	6.26
Jul	6.40	6.50	6.26	6.26	6.46
Aug	6.45	6.52	6.29	6.29	6.49
Sep	6.25	6.35	6.12½	6.12½	6.33
Nov	6.20	6.20	6.04½	6.04½	6.24
Jan	6.26	6.35	6.10	6.10	6.30

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Mar	31.50	32.90	30.95	30.95	31.95
May	30.50	31.70	27.95	27.95	30.95
Jul	29.20	30.50	25.80	25.80	29.75
Aug	28.25	29.35	27.75	27.75	28.75
Sep	27.75	28.25	27.07	27.07	27.90
Oct	25.25	25.80	25.35	25.25	26.35
Dec	25.60	26.05	24.85	24.85	25.80
Jan	25.00	25.60	24.30	24.30	25.22

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Mar	124.00	124.50	119.50	120.00	125.00
May	131.50	131.50	126.50	126.50	132.50
Jul	137.00	137.20	132.00	132.00	136.50
Aug	139.00	139.50	135.00	135.00	140.00
Sep	140.00	141.60	137.00	139.00	143.00
Oct	142.00	144.00	141.00	141.00	143.50
Dec	145.00	146.50	142.50	142.50	145.00
Jan	145.50	149.50	144.50	144.50	145.50

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Jan	422.00	426.00	418.00	420.00	433.00
Feb	433.00	434.00	416.00	420.00	434.00
Mar	434.00	436.50	423.50	425.00	437.00
Apr	438.00	443.50	435.00	428.00	440.00
Jun	446.50	452.50	432.50	436.50	449.50
Aug	452.00	459.00	442.00	445.00	457.50
Oct	460.00	467.00	447.00	451.50	464.00
Dec	465.00	472.00	455.00	458.00	470.00
Feb	470.00	476.50	463.00	464.00	475.50
Apr	480.00	482.00	469.00	470.00	481.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Feb	35.20	36.25	34.77	35.00	35.65
Apr	35.75	36.90	35.35	a35.95	36.25
Jun	36.30	37.50	36.10	36.60	36.75
Aug	36.70	37.55	36.35	a36.70	36.75
Oct	35.60	37.30	36.35	b36.70	b36.60
Dec	37.00	37.60	36.55	a36.90	b36.80

Sales: Feb 2996; April 2960; June 1540; Aug 240; Oct 35; Dec 12.
Open Interest: Feb 5172; April 7049; June 4633; Aug 1633; Oct 726; Dec 570.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Feb	39.87	40.67	38.60	40.35	39.05
Apr	38.75	40.55	38.45	40.25	39.00
Jun	42.05	43.65	41.40	43.20	42.30
Jul	43.00	44.65	42.40	44.00	43.22
Aug	41.85	43.50	41.60	a42.70	b42.00
Oct	41.30	42.50	40.95	a41.95	b41.40
Dec	42.00	43.50	41.90	b43.35	42.75

Sales: Feb 1635; April 2742; June 1108; July 372; Aug 30; Oct 41; Dec 30.
Open Interest: Feb 2726; April 3772; June 2500; July 1134; Aug 534; Oct 207; Dec 307.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Feb	46.30	48.55	47.15	47.70	48.90
Mar	49.50	49.95	48.55	49.70	50.15
Apr	46.10	46.70	45.60	45.60	a46.45
May	47.00	47.40	45.20	46.70	b47.45
Jun	47.50	47.50	46.00	a46.00	47.25
Sep	—	—	—	a54.25	n55.50

Sales: Feb 231; March 660; April 37; May 21; June 6; Sep 0.
Open Interest: Jan 15; Feb 791; March 1410; April 318; May 330; June 134; Sep 1.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	61.95	63.40	61.50	b63.40	b61.90
Mar	62.00	63.10	61.35	b63.10	b61.60
May	63.15	64.35	62.50	b64.35	b62.85
Jul	63.75	65.12	63.40	b65.12	b63.62
Aug	62.70	64.05	62.30	b64.05	b62.55
Feb	64.85	66.15	64.85	b66.05	b64.65

Sales: Feb 2030; March 1344; May 488; July 258; Aug 34; Feb 8.
Open Interest: Feb 2759; March 2579; May 1533; July 1098; Aug 254; Feb 47.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Mar	181.40	182.10	177.50	177.70	181.50
Jun	186.40	186.40	181.70	181.70	185.60
Sep	190.30	190.30	186.00	186.00	190.00
Dec	194.30	194.30	190.70	191.00	194.00
Jun	—	—	—	199.50	202.50

Sales: March 1,280; June 66; Sep. 45; Dec. 19; June 0.

International Stock Indexes

	Test.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	84.50	82.00	84.60	77.00
Brussels	*114.17*	*111.46*	*114.17*	*106.43*
Frankfurt	115.99	116.15	118.11	110.56
London 30	223.90	217.00	223.90	146.03
London 500	98.17	92.23	98.17	63.49
Milan	93.51	93.81	92.81	85.98
Paris	116.30	114.60	113.30	99.70
Sydney	Closed	315.24	315.24	289.38
Tokyo (n)	273.62	277.50	378.27	315.96
Tokyo (o)	278.63	277.50	372.27	315.96
Zurich	230.80	220.60	241.90	206.30

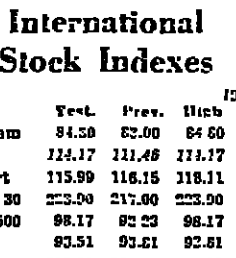
(n) new. (o) old.

FCE Quotations

Jan. 28, 1975

		Mar 1975	Jun	Sep	Dec
DJIA	bid	618	675	723	703
672.66	offer	658	713	718	723
FTI	bid	216	224	234	234
223.90	offer	226	249	254	260
TKDJ	bid	3650	3700	3700	3750
3761.69	offer	3800	3850	3900	3950
Prem. Gas	bid	118	120	119	117
120.50	offer	122	124	124	124
Gasoil	bid	83	84	87	86
81.00	offer	87	89	92	91

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London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
SUGAR				
Mar	403	370	392.50-394	372 -373
May	389	357	384 -381	359 -361
Aug	358	329	350 -352	330.50-331
Oct	335	306	329 -330	307 -308
Dec	315	282	308.50-310	284.50-285
Mar	301	270	293 -294	270 -273
May	289	279	279 -281	257 -259
2,415 lots.				
COCOA				
Mar	768	742	767 -768	733 -740
May	690	667	688 50-689	663 -663 50
Jul	650	631	649 -649.50	626 -628
Sep	626	610	625 -625.50	606 -607
Dec	621	609.50	620.50-622	602.50-609
Mar	604	592	603 -605.50	598 -590
May	—	—	597 -600	581.50-586.50
2,470 lots.				
COFFEE				
Jan	463	458.50	454 -458	452 -453
Mar	459	455	459 -459.50	452 -453
May	455	450	454 -454.50	448.50-449
Jul	456.50	450.50	454.50-455	450 -450.50
Sep	460	452	457 -457.50	451.50-452
Nov	460	455	458 -459	453 -455
Jan	462	456	461 -462	455 -457
687 lots.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars:		
Spot	503 - 504	502 - 503
3 months	522 - 522.50	521 - 521.50
Cathodes: spot	492 - 494	491 - 492
3 months	512 - 513	509.50 - 510
Tin (stan.):		
Spot	3,320 - 3,325	3,388 - 3,390
3 months	3,165 - 3,170	3,200 - 3,205
Lead: spot	225.50 - 226	227.50 - 228
3 months	214 - 214.50	214.50 - 214.75
Zinc: spot	344 - 345	348 - 348.50
3 months	325 - 326	322 - 322.40
Silver: spot	180 - 181	179 - 179.50
3 months	186 - 186.20	184.50 - 184.80

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Mar	—	—	4,900	+200
May	—	—	4,900	+200
Aug	—	—	4,700	+200
Oct	—	—	4,450	+200
Nov	—	—	—	+200
Dec	—	—	3,850	+200
Jan	—	—	—	+200
Mar	—	—	3,550	+200
No sales.				
COCOA				
Mar	799	783	793- 794	+ 5
May	778	710	775	+ 10
Jul	—	—	765	+ 5
Sep	—	—	755- 770	—
Dec	—	683½	680- 685	+ 5
Mar	—	—	665	+ 10
188 lots.				

Tokyo Exchange

Jan. 27, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	218	Matsu E. Wks.	423
Canon	176	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	117
Dai Nip. Print.	347	Mitsubi Corp.	339
Fuji Bank	375	Mitsui Co.	357
Fuji Photo	273	Mitsukoshi	365
Hitachi	130	Nippon Elec.	164
Honda Motor	487	Sharp	189
C. Itoh	410	Shiseido	838
Japan Air L.	1,660	Sony Corp.	1,610
Kansai El. P.	676	Sumitomo Bk.	385
Kao Soap	312	Taisho Marine	290
Kirin Brewery	250	Takeda Chem.	224
Komatsu	285	Teijin	149
Kubota	226	Tokio Marine	484
Matsu E. Ind.	365	Toray	126
		Toyota Motor	436

[E]uropean Markets

([Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

[Am]sterdam

	42.10
Heiir	74.80
bank	273
ank	65.80
	218
	38.80
en	125.50
	40.10
m-H	64
vens	55.70
	58
s new	24
o	151.50
o	99
Dutch	71.60
er	91.10
nmer	279
ach	165.50

[B]russels

	4,250
mb	1,870
uree	1,144
bel	5,300
o-BM	1,980
n	4,450
na	3,840
ieerl	1,140
mrale	2,710
	2,390
ière	1,270

[Fr]ankfurt

	66.90
	124.60
	107.50
ztk	174.10
mmi	62.60
	255
	165
k	293.50
3k	215.50
tler	68
	45.60
	597
	205
	101
sa	45.50
mann	209.50
esell	200
nann	94
ahl	51.50
ew	129
9	348
s	226
	63.10
	107
agen	72.30

[L]ondon

m Cp	3.25
um	17.00
Bk	1.83
m Gr	1.54
	0.97
	1.54
r	0.81
1 Tob	2.41
iyg	0.24½
	3.05
	0.05¼
	0.43
vScl	0.32
ed	1.01
lids	0.79
ant	0.22
D	2.03
Rec	1.50
rs	0.99
	0.28
ind	0.96
Sed	22.25
	0.78
	1.53
	2.76

Gt Un St	1.40
Guinness	0.83
Hawker-Sidd	1.98
Hudson Bay	£10⅝
Imp Chem	1.81
Imps	0.47
Mar&Spen	1.60
MetalBox	1.48
Nichols	0.40
Plessey	0.56
Rand Mines	1.87
Rank Org	1.48
Royal Dutch	19.25
R.T.Z.	1.13
Shell	1.91
Thorn (A)	1.17
Tube Invest	1.64
Union Carb	3.90
Vickers	1.01
War L3½	24.50
West Deep	£7⅝
West Drief	37.50
West Hold	29.25
West Min	1.51
Woolworth	0.37
ZCI	0.57

Milan

Bastogi	1,511
Erba	4,390
Ercole Marell	620
Fiat	953
Finsider	339.50
Generali	57,650
IFI	2,550
Italgas	592
Italsider	624
LaRinas	111
Montedis	658
Olivetti	1,245
Pirelli	695
Snia Visco	1,576
Terni	87

Paris

Air Liquide	320
Alimentaire	66
BSN	415
Carrefour	1,900
Cim Lafarge	172.20
Citroën	32
Cie Bancaire	420
CFP	105
CGE	335
CCF	125
Ferodo	224.50
L'Oréal	910
Mach Bull	39
Michelin	619
Moët-Henn	540
Moulinex	265
Nickel (Le)	90.50
Paribas	151.50
PUK	128.50
Penarroya	67
Perrier	124
Peugeot	191.50
Rh Poulenc	135
Sacilor	91.30
St Gobain	120
Suez	225
Télémécan.	880
Thomson	163.80
Usinor	95.60

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,175
B Boveri	1,000
Ciba-Geigy	1,475
Cr Suisse	2,385
Fischer	520
HofRocheN	7,500
Nestlé	2,625
Sandoz	1,925
Sté B Suisse	505
Sulzer	2,650
U.B Suisse	2,505

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	£
7 D.	6⅞-7⅛	7⅝-8⅛	7⅝-8⅝	10⅞-12⅛
1 M.	7⅛-7⅜	7¼-7⅝	5⅛-5⅝	11 -11⅝
3 M.	7½-8⅛	7⅛-7⅝	6⅛-6⅝	12⅛-12¾
6 M.	7½-8⅛	7⅜-7⅝	6⅝-6⅞	12¾-13⅛
1 Y.	8⅛-8⅝	7⅛-7⅝	7 -7½	13⅛-13¾

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-40

APL Corp	GINor Nck	Nat Steel
APL Cp pfB	Inland Stl	PaPL 13pf
Armco Stl	Interlk Inc	Peoples Gas
Beech Airc	JimW 1.60pf	Pitney Bow
Block HR	Johns Manv	Republic Stl
Book Mnth	Keene Corp	Reynold Ind
Brckwy G's	LTV Cp AA	SargWel Sci
Cm E 2.87pf	Lykes Yngs	ShellrG 3pf
ConPow 6pf	LykeYng pf	Skaggs Co
Conf Can	MCA Inc	Sparton Cp
CPC Intl	MGM	Std Brands
Del Monte	Mid.d Ross	TexCom Bn
Gen Cinema	Monog Ind	Vornado Inc
Gen Refrac		

NEW LOWS- 0

Market Closed

The Sydney Stock Exchange was closed Monday for a public holiday.

We are pleased to announce the opening of our affiliate.

LOEB RHOADES & CO. S. A.
23 RUE NOTRE DAME
LUXEMBOURG
TELEPHONE: 41314
TELEX: 1412

ALBERT KAPLAN
Resident Manager

LOEB RHOADES

Loeb, Rhoades & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange, Inc.
Forty Two Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company
OF NEW YORK

Consolidated statement of condition December 31, 1974

Assets

Cash and due from banks	$ 3,276,891,075
Interest-bearing deposits at banks	3,540,100,095
U. S. Treasury securities	844,701,105
Obligations of U. S. government agencies	122,131,073
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	802,436,485
Other investment securities	423,868,128
Trading account securities – net	559,384,918
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	167,707,500
Loans	13,867,598,813
Premises and equipment	122,242,521
Customers' acceptance liability	1,001,233,098
Other assets	912,266,916
Total assets	$25,640,611,727

Liabilities

Demand deposits	$ 6,311,340,448
Time deposits	4,683,737,820
Deposits in foreign offices	8,797,145,464
Total deposits	19,792,223,732
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,610,470,155
Commercial paper of a subsidiary	58,455,085
Other liabilities for borrowed money	642,596,342
Accrued taxes and expenses	381,696,811
Liability on acceptances	1,003,909,264
Dividend payable	23,750,000
Convertible debentures of a subsidiary (4¼%, due 1987)	50,000,000
Mortgage payable	15,651,728
Other liabilities	556,278,027
Total liabilities	$24,135,031,144
Reserve for possible loan losses	$ 224,301,873

Capital accounts

Capital notes (6⅝%, due 1978)	$ 100,000,000
Capital notes (5%, due 1992)	88,000,000
Stockholder's equity:	
Capital stock, $25 par value (9,500,000 shares)	237,500,000
Surplus	427,085,000
Undivided profits	428,693,710
Total stockholder's equity	1,093,278,710
Total liabilities, reserve, and capital accounts	$25,640,611,727

Assets carried at $1,541,510,783 in the above statement were pledged as collateral for borrowings, to qualify for fiduciary powers, to secure public monies as required by law, and for other purposes.

Member, Federal Reserve System, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Paris Office *14, Place Vendôme*

Offices also in New York, London, Brussels, Antwerp, Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Munich, Zurich, Milan and Rome (Banca Morgan Vonwiller S.p.A.), Tokyo, Nassau

Representative offices in Madrid, Beirut, Sydney, Hong Kong, São Paulo, Caracas

Morgan Guaranty Investment Services (UK) Limited, London

Morgan Guaranty Investment Services S.A., Geneva

Directors

ELLMORE C. PATTERSON
Chairman of the Board

WALTER H. PAGE
President

J. PAUL AUSTIN
Chairman of the Board
The Coca-Cola Company

R. MANNING BROWN JR.
Chairman of the Board
New York Life Insurance Company

CARTER L. BURGESS
Chairman, Foreign Policy Association

FRANK T. CARY
Chairman of the Board
International Business Machines Corporation

W. GRAHAM CLAYTOR JR.
President, Southern Railway System

EMILIO G. COLLADO
Executive Vice President
Exxon Corporation

CHARLES D. DICKEY JR.
Chairman and President
Scott Paper Company

JOHN T. DORRANCE JR.
Chairman of the Board
Campbell Soup Company

LEWIS W. FOY
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THOMAS S. GATES

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President
Western Electric Company, Incorporated

THOMAS RODD
Vice Chairman of the Board

WARREN M. SHAPLEIGH
President, Ralston Purina Company

GEORGE P. SHULTZ
Executive Vice President
Bechtel Corporation

OLCOTT D. SMITH
Chairman, Executive Committee
Aetna Life and Casualty Company

HENRY S. WINGATE
Director and Chairman Advisory Committee
The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued from preceding page.)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13¾	4	MilfBrd .36a	4	58	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
80½	43	MinMM 1.25	16	1360	45	43¾	45	+ 1⅝
19⅞	12⅜	MinnPL 1.46	8	5	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
14	9	MisroAi .96	8	5	10⅜	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	14	MissRiv 1.20	4	116	19¼	18⅝	19	+ ¼
15½	10	MoPac pf 1		30	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	7⅜	MoPSv .84b	7	11	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
59½	30⅝	MobilOil 3.20	4	671	41⅜	39⅞	41⅛	+ 1⅝
8¼	1½	Mobil Home		266	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
21	8⅝	Mohas 1.20	6	97	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
4½	1	Mohk Data		37	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
14¼	8¼	MohkRub 1	4	2	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
28	13½	Molycrp .40	6	125	20¾	19½	20⅛	+ ⅞
37¼	24¾	Moly pf2.50		6	32	31	32	+ 2
15½	8½	MonarchM 1	4	4	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
7⅛	4	Monarm Ind	3	157	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
15¾	5⅝	MonrEq .44	7	407	8⅛	7⅞	8	
69⅛	39⅝	Monsan 2.40	5	372	49	48¼	48⅞	+ 1¾
77⅜	45½	Mons pf2.75		3	56⅞	54	54	+ 1
36⅞	21¾	MonDU 2.08	7	13	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	+ ½
34⅝	20¾	MonPw 1.80	9	94	25½	24⅝	25⅛	+ 1⅛
23½	17¼	MonSt 1.80a		45	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ½
8⅞	4⅛	MONY .75e	8	54	6⅝	6¼	6⅛	
34¼	12⅝	MoorMc 1.40	4	308	33	32	32¼	+ 1
69½	40⅝	Morgan 1.80	14	622	59⅞	58⅛	59	+ 1⅝
29½	11¼	MorrsKn .84	5	15	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
8⅞	1⅛	MorseEl Pd	3	52	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅜	MorseS .61e	7	26	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
11¼	1	MtgeTr Am		21	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅜
22	10	MorNor .88	7	90	12⅞	11¾	12¾	+ 1
61⅞	31⅝	Motorola .70	13	314	40¼	39½	40⅛	+ 1¾
34⅝	25⅞	MtFuel Sup	15	99	32	31⅜	31⅞	+ ¾
24⅝	15½	MtStTel 1.52	9	33	19	18	19	+ ⅞
6½	4	Munford .36	4	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅞	Munfd pf.40		8	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅜
16¾	9¼	Munsng 1.08	5	7	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
17¾	9⅝	MurphC 1.20	6	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	
35¾	14¾	MurpO .48a	3	110	18	16⅞	17⅞	+ 1
13⅝	3⅜	MyersL .60	11	4	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
43	21½	Nabisco 2.30	12	136	30⅝	28⅞	30	+ 2⅛
31¾	13	NalcoCh .60	17	42	23⅞	22⅞	23⅛	+ 1½
10¾	4	NarcoSci .60	9	29	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
44¾	15	NashuaC .60	7	41	19⅞	18	19⅞	+ 1⅝
14	7⅛	N Avia .69e		84	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅝
11¾	6½	NatCan .53	4	97	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
21¼	15⅛	N Can pf1.50		8	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¾
47½	25½	N Chem .28	24	109	32	30¾	32	+ 1¼
13	4⅝	NatCityL .90	3	7	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
43¼	26¾	NatDet 2.52	4	21	33½	32⅞	33	+ ¾
16½	12⅛	NatDist 1.20	5	185	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
23¼	16¼	NatFuelG 2	6	5	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	8	NatGyp 1.05	6	148	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
4½	1¾	Nat Homes		17	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Natind .20	3	184	5	4⅞	5	+ ½
8½	6	Natind pf.60		1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
12	9¼	Ntind pf1.25		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
11¾	⅝	NatMtge Fd		49	2	1⅜	2	+ ⅝
32½	22½	N Pres 1.10a	4	5	27	25⅞	27	+ ⅝
25⅝	6⅛	Nat Semicn	9	1146	13¼	12½	13	+ ⅞
16½	5⅞	N Svcind .72	5	115	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
20⅛	10⅛	N Stand .90	4	3	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
56½	29½	N Starch .76	12	25	36½	35⅝	36½	+ 1⅝
38¼	30½	NatSil 2.50a	4	172	38⅝	37⅛	37⅞	— ⅛
5¼	2⅝	Nat Tea		22	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
80⅝	30⅝	Natoma 1.20	3	243	36⅝	35¾	36½	+ ¾
40½	13⅜	NCR Cp .72	5	692	17⅞	16⅞	17½	+ ⅛
11¼	5½	Neptune .40	7	19	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
24	12	NevPw 1.40	5	18	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅜
19¼	14	NevP pf1.74		z100	17	17	17	— ¼
20	14	NevP pf1.60		z100	17	17	17	+ 1
22¼	12	NEngEl 1.78	9	127	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅝
15¾	8⅝	NEngE 1.28	6	35	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
30⅞	21½	N EngT 2.36	10	4	26½	26	26	— ⅝
12¾	7¼	Newhall .36	9	172	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ⅝
36⅝	16¼	Newmt 1.60	4	162	20½	19⅞	20¼	+ ¼
25⅝	15	NYSEG 2.20	6	59	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+ 1
106½	74	NYSE pf8.80		z150	83	82½	83	
25	17¼	NYSE pf2.12		1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
14¼	7⅜	NiaMP 1.18	7	352	10⅝	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
73½	50¼	NiaM pf 6.10		z200	51⅞	51¾	51⅞	
45¼	28	NiaM pf 3.60		z70	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¾
19½	10⅛	NiaShr 1.06e		z63	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ¼
14⅜	11	NL Ind 1	4	216	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
21½	8¾	NLT Cp .60	7	487	17	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅞
80¼	50½	NorflkWn 5	5	95	67½	66	67¾	+ 1½
18½	12⅝	Norlin 1.25	3	48	15	14	14⅞	+ 1⅛
21⅞	10	Norris 1.12	4	23	13⅝	13¼	13¾	+ ⅜
48	15	NoACoal .80	10	19	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ⅝
24¼	6¼	NoAMI 2.01e	5	87	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
23	11¼	NoAPhl 1.20	4	49	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ¼
4	2⅛	NoCAir .10e	4	76	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	11-16	NoCeAir wt		20	15-16	15-16	15-16	
12½	5½	NoestUt 1.02	6	738	8	7⅝	8	+ ½
13⅝	7½	NoCenGs .68	8	12	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	15	NoIIGas 1.92	8	16	21¾	21¼	21½	
25	17⅜	NoIIG pf1.90		9	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
19½	11¾	NIndPS 1.35	6	56	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ½
55	38¼	NNGs 3.10a	6	57	54¼	53⅝	54¼	+ ⅜
26⅝	15¼	NoStPw 1.34	8	119	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
48	36	NSPw pf3.60		z20	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
8⅞	2¼	Northgt .45e	3	85	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
29⅜	16½	Northrp 1.40	5	262	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	+ ¾
27¼	10⅜	NwstAirl .45	4	411	13⅞	13¼	13¾	+ ⅞
65⅝	23¼	NwtBnc 1.60	9	17	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅝
23⅞	14⅝	Nwtind 1.20	3	162	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	+ ⅞
12¾	6¼	Nwstind wt		16	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝	+ ⅞
77½	50	Nwind pfA5		13	72	72	72	+ 1
62½	46	Nwtin pf4.20		12	56¾	[illegible]	55¾	+ 1¾
20½	11⅞	NwP cth.40e	6	16	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
24½	8⅝	NwML 1.63e	7	88	11⅝	11	a11½	+ ⅝
40	24¼	NwtSll 2.40a	8	12	38½	37⅝	38½	+ 1½
25⅝	19¼	Norton 1.60	4	33	22⅞	21⅝	22⅞	+ ¾
37	8½	NortSim .40	9	976	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅞
37½	19	NortS pf1.60		14	36	35	36	+ 1½
19½	10⅛	NucorCp .24	4	104	17⅛	16¼	17⅛	+ 1⅛
23¼	12½	NVF 4.51t	1	17	20½	19⅞	20½	+ ¾
13	5	Oak Ind .40	2	28	7	6½	7	+ ⅛
13¼	6⅛	Oakite P .84	6	15	9	8⅞	9	+ ½
14⅞	7⅜	OcciPet .25e	3	1444	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ½
50	34	OccidPt pf 4		12	47⅞	47	47⅞	+ ⅞
48⅛	31	OccP pf3.60		54	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ 1⅛
31	22⅛	Ogdn pf1.87		1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
21⅛	10⅞	OhioEd 1.66	9	125	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
58¼	38	OhEd pf3.90		z200	42	41	42	+ 2⅛
23¼	14½	OklaNG 1.60	9	x21	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅜
19¼	13	OlinCp 1.20	5	226	17¾	16⅛	17½	+ 1¼
21⅞	10¼	Olinkraft 1	4	6	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ½
10⅞	6⅞	Omark .50	4	46	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
13	6½	Oneida .76	4	4	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	OrangR 1.20	8	40	10⅝	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅝
5⅝	3½	Orange .12	6	40	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
42	21¼	OtisElv 2.20	5	62	28½	27⅞	28½	+ 1
11⅞	6¾	OutletCo .70	5	6	10	9¾	9¾	
19½	9	OvernitT .80	4	28	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ¼
26⅞	8¼	OverShip .15	3	x39	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅜
51	25⅜	OwenCn .88	14	195	32⅞	32	32⅞	+ 1⅝
42¾	28⅜	OwenIll 1.60	5	92	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	+ ½
17½	7	Oxfrdind .60	3	3	10	10	10	
24⅞	17	PacGas 1.88	7	373	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
21¾	13⅞	PacLig 1.48	8	58	17⅝	17½	17½	
35¾	12⅞	PacPetrl .75	8	305	18¼	17⅜	18¼	+ 1¼
25½	13⅝	PacPw 1.60	9	254	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
17¼	12	PacTT 1.20	9	49	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	
85½	66⅛	PacTT pf 6		z50	73	73	73	+ ½
5½	1⅝	Paine Webb		147	3⅞	3¼	3¾	+ ⅛
13¼	6⅞	PaiW pf1.20		21	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
5	2½	PalmBc .25	3	38	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
6½	2⅝	Pamida Inc	6	666	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅜
5½	1⅞	Panm Air		551	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
38¼	19½	PanhEP 2	7	93	32⅜	32⅛	32½	+ ⅛
13¼	5⅛	Paprcft .60b	4	44	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
13¼	7⅜	Pargas .94	8	45	12	11½	12	+ 1⅛
35	23	Parg pf2.64		1	28½	28½	28½	+ 1
27⅜	12¼	ParHan 1.12	5	16	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
20¼	11¾	ParkPen .64	5	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	9⅞	Pasco Inc	7	28	19⅞	19	19⅛	— ½
12⅝	5½	Payl nw .30	6	25	9½	9	9½	+ ¾
32	8½	PeabGa .08r	8	181	11½	11	11½	+ ½
4⅝	1	Penn Cent		127	1½	1⅜	1½	
7¼	3⅞	PennDix .24	4	4	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
6⅝	1½	Penn Fruit		10	2	1⅞	2	
79¼	35	Penney 1.16	16	346	49	47¾	48⅝	+ 3
23	13	PaPwLt 1.80	6	104	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ½
110¾	101	PaPL pf 13		z300	110¾	110¾	110¾	+ ¾
102¼	69	PaPL pf8.40		240	83	83	83	+ 1½
57½	43	PaPL pf4.50		z70	49	49	49	+ 1
25¾	14⅝	Pennwlt 1.36	7	119	20⅞	19⅞	20⅛	+ ¼
40	29	Penwl pf2.50		3	34	34	34	
22¾	15⅛	Penwl pf1.60		12	19½	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
30½	12¾	Pennzol 1.20	5	1106	18⅞	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
72	67	Pennz pfB 8		23	71½	71	71⅛	+ ⅛
33⅞	23	PeopGs 2.68	7	395	34¼	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅞
71¾	29¾	PepsiCo 1.40	13	285	49	45½	48	+ 1¾
40	15⅛	Perkim .28	20	158	19	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	15⅜	Petinc 1.40	6	82	20¾	19⅝	20⅝	+ 1¼
15¼	10¼	Petinc pf 1		30	12	12	12	— ⅛
14½	9	Petinc pf.80		4	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
16½	6	PeterPl .88	8	19	9	8½	9	+ ½
47½	29¾	PetrieStr .80	15	55	41	40	41	+ 1⅛
15	7½	Petrolan .44	5	88	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
27¼	14½	Petrim 2.01e		19	18¼	17½	18	+ ½
45	21⅜	Pfizer .76a	14	580	29⅞	28¾	29⅝	+ 1⅛
49⅞	25½	PhelpD 2.20	5	43	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
19½	9⅜	PhilaEl 1.64	7	260	13	12½	13	+ ½
97½	78	PhilE pf9.50		z460	78½	77¾	78½	+ ⅝
107	63½	PhilE pf8.75		z140	74½	72½	74½	+ 2
95½	56	PhilE pf7.85		z10	68	68	68	+ 1
99	54¾	PhilE pf7.80		z70	66½	66½	66½	+ ½
56	34½	PhilE pf4.40		z150	40¾	39½	40¾	+ 1¼
19½	13⅝	PhilSub 1.38	6	3	17½	17¼	17¼	
61⅞	34½	PhilipMo .80	15	866	47⅜	44	46	+ 2⅜
6⅛	1⅝	Philip In .20		48	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	5	Phil Ind pf 1		10	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
71¼	31⅝	PhilPet 1.60	7	769	41	39¼	40½	+ 1⅜
9⅝	3⅜	PhilVH .40a	23	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ½
19⅜	5⅝	Pickwk 1.29t	6	233	13⅝	12½	13½	+ 1¼
16⅞	8⅞	PiedNG 1.28	5	21	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ½
6⅞	2⅝	Pier 1 Imprt	6	72	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞	— ⅛
50⅝	31⅝	Pillsbry 1.80	8	168	40½	40⅛	40½	+ ⅛
25	13½	PionNGs .96	9	33	21	20½	21	+ ⅜
13⅝	7⅛	PitneyB .60	8	452	14	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅝
16¾	12⅞	PittFrg .80b	8	6	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
43⅜	23¼	Pittston .80a	9	343	41½	40¾	41½	+ ¾
24¼	12	Pizza Hut	9	126	16⅞	15⅛	16½	+ 1¼
3⅛	1⅛	Plan Resrch	6	99	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	+ ¼
6¼	2	Playboy .12	4	55	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
18⅝	6⅝	Plessey .87e	4	234	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ 1
20	3¼	PNB M .96e	7	82	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
88½	14¾	Polaroid .32	14	1392	17½	16⅛	16⅞	
43¾	3⅝	Ponderosa	5	1176	8	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅝
21⅜	8⅝	PopeTa .60b	5	x20	13½	12½	13½	+ 1¼
19⅛	12⅝	Portec 1b	3	7	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ½
19⅞	12¾	PortGE 1.52	6	73	16	15⅜	15⅞	+ ¾
35¼	20¼	Potlatn 1.40	4	37	26	25¼	26	+ 1
14⅜	8⅜	PotmEl 1.16	8	228	12⅝	11⅞	12¼	— ⅛
54½	37	PotEl pf4.50		z50	44½	44½	44½	+ 1
36⅞	23½	PotEl pf2.44		2	33½	32⅝	33¼	+ ½
28⅜	20	PPGInd 1.70	6	137	26⅞	26	26⅞	+ ⅞
9	5⅛	Premier .32	6	28	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
13½	8⅝	Premr pf.90		29	11½	11¼	11½	
105⅞	67	ProctGam 2	21	347	87⅞	84½	87⅞	+ 3⅝
24⅝	16⅛	ProierInt 1a	2	36	20½	20	20½	+ ½
10	3⅝	PSA Inc	5	40	4½	4	4⅝	+ ⅜
17⅜	14⅜	PSvCol 1.20	9	302	14⅝	14	14½	+ ½
21	10½	PSvEG 1.72	7	338	15⅞	15	15⅝	+ ¾
114½	78½	PSEG pf9.62		z350	90	89¾	90	+ ½
90	58	PSEG pf7.52		z30	67½	67½	67½	
91	54	PSEG pf7.40		z10	67½	67½	67½	
82	54	PSEG pf6.80		z130	61	60½	61	+ 1
65½	43	PSEG pf5.28		z120	50½	50	50½	
52½	35	PSEG pf4.30		z20	42	42	42	
50½	31½	PSEG pf4.08		z80	39	39	39	+ ½
17¾	11⅝	PSEG pf1.40		3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
38⅝	23⅜	PSvInd 2.56	9	473	33¼	32¼	33⅛	+ 1
19⅞	10	PSvNH 1.64	6	62	15½	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅝
19½	10⅝	PSvNM 1.28	6	32	14	13⅝	13¾	
4⅞	2¼	Pubickr .19t	4	36	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
7¼	2⅝	Pueblol .30a	4	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
6¾	2⅝	PR Cem .20		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ¼
28⅝	18⅛	PugSPL 1.98	6	78	22	21½	22	+ ¼
80½	35⅝	Pullmn 1.70	7	97	42⅝	41⅝	42⅝	+ 1⅛
13	7⅛	PurexCp .88	7	33	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
20	13	Purex pf1.35		1	16	16	16	
6	1	Purlin Fash		14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
32½	13½	Purolatr .96	7	142	21½	20½	21¼	+ ⅜
31¼	11	QuakOat .80	7	765	14	12¾	14	+ 1¼
76	38¼	QukOat pf 3		3	44	43⅜	44	+ 1
30	13⅜	QuakStO .64	10	19	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	3⅜	Questor .50b		11	5⅜	5	5⅛	— ⅛
25½	14	Questr pfA 2		1	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
46⅞	29	RalstonP .90	15	114	39⅛	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	2	Ramada .12	8	822	3⅞	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
15	7⅛	Ranco In .92	5	16	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
17	5	RapidAm 1	8	79	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ¼
51¼	19	RapAm pf3		1	25	25	25	+ 1½
22¼	14⅝	Raybest 1.60	5	12	19¾	19⅛	19½	+ ¼
14	6⅛	Raymint .32	6	26	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
39⅞	20	Raythen .80	8	126	30½	29¾	30½	+ ¾
21½	9¼	RCA 1	7	639	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
61¼	38	RCA cvpf 4		19	44¼	42⅝	43¾	+ 1¼
3½	1	viReadg Co		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅜	¾	viReadg 2pf		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
46¼	11¼	RdgBate .25	7	68	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
7⅞	1¼	Redman Ind		248	2¼	1⅞	2¼	+ ¼
20¼	6⅞	ReceeCp .74	5	34	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
27½	8½	Reed Tool	11	17	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
22	15¼	Reeves 1.80	4	22	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜
17⅞	7⅝	ReichCh .60	3	x276	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	+ 1⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Rellab St .60	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	9¼	RelianEl .80	4	161	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
40¾	19	Relia pf1.60		13	22	21	21	— 1¼
11⅞	4⅝	ReliaGrp .40	12	38	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅜
21⅞	12¼	ReG pfC2.60		41	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
26¼	12⅝	ReG pfB2.28		7	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅝
2⅝	1⅜	Republic Cp	4	265	2	2	2	
17¼	8	RepFinS .80	5	15	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ¼
14¾	1	RepMtg Inv		8	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
28	20⅞	RepStl 1.60a	3	287	28⅝	28⅞	28½	+ ⅛
9⅛	3¼	ResrvOil .10	4	50	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	12	RetailCred 2	7	8	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
31⅞	11	RvecoDS .32	11	216	20½	19⅞	20¼	+ ¾
13¼	5⅝	RevCop .12e	2	66	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
61¼	33¾	Revlon 1.20	14	125	50¼	49¼	50⅛	+ 1⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Rexham .20	3	6	3	3	3	
20⅛	10⅝	Rexnrd 1.12	6	28	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
34¼	22	Rxen pf2.36		1	28	28	28	+ ½
54⅛	37⅛	Reyind 2.68	8	590	54⅝	53⅝	54⅛	+ 1¼
59	36⅝	Reyin pf2.25		12	58¾	58¼	58¾	+ 1½
26½	13⅝	ReynMet 1a	2	342	17½	16¾	17	+ ½
64	42½	ReyM pf4.50		2	47½	47½	47½	
40	34	ReyM pf2.37		2	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ 1¼
10¼	3⅞	ReySec .50a	10	56	8½	8	8½	+ ⅝
13⅜	8¼	Richardsn 1	3	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
30¼	13¼	RichMer .64	9	316	18	17⅝	17⅞	+ 1½
20¼	9⅛	Richmnd .80	7	69	12¾	12	12½	— ⅛
15½	9½	RiegelT 1.20	4	6	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
16⅛	7¾	RioGran .60	4	24	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
10⅞	7	RioGr pf.80		23	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	2½	RiteAid .12	10	809	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
25½	10¼	RivianF .90	9	85	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ½
17½	8⅝	Robshaw .98	9	23	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	12¼	Robrtsn 1.30	4	5	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
25½	8⅛	Robins .24a	11	535	11⅝	11	11⅜	+ ½
20½	10	RochG 1.24b	6	38	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
28	6⅝	Rochtel .76	8	11	11½	11⅛	11½	
11¼	4⅛	Rockowr .44	3	30	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+ ⅝
28⅞	18	Rockwl nt 2	5	74	20¾	20⅛	20¾	+ ⅝
25½	16	RkInt pf1.25		42	18	18	18	
94¼	43⅝	RohmH 1.28	9	70	55½	52½	54¾	+ 3¼
20½	8	RohrInd .50	6	37	10	9⅝	9⅞	
19¾	6⅜	Rollinsin .25	10	67	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
9½	4⅛	Ronson .28	9	34	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
16½	8¼	Roper 1.10	4	23	11⅞	11	11⅞	+ 1⅛
27½	12¼	RorerA .50	11	149	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅜
37⅞	16⅝	Rosario .40a	13	96	32¼	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
18½	6⅜	RoyCCol .64	8	43	10⅛	9¾	10	
36	22¼	RoyiD 2.71e	2	222	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+ ⅜
7½	3⅞	RoyIInd .43t	3	233	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅜
12	3	RTE Cp .16	5	27	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅜
37¾	9⅝	Rubbrm .36	12	71	15	14⅝	15	+ ½
15⅜	6¼	Rucker Co	7	379	11¾	11	11½	
11	5½	Russtog .76	4	50	7⅝	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
31⅛	3	Ryder Sys	6	1529	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅝
47⅞	23¼	SabinR .40b	10	3	28½	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	Saragrd Ind	4	28	1⅞	1¾	1¾	—
41½	29⅝	Satewy 1.60	9	537	39½	38⅛	39½	+ 1¼
7⅜	2⅛	Saga Corp	4	24	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅛
44	27½	StJosM 2.20	5	401	38⅝	35¾	36⅞	+ 3
15¼	8⅛	StJoLtP 1.12	10	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
35½	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	5	35	27	26½	27	+ ⅝
12½	9	StPau.S .50a		z33	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
37¼	18	StRegP 1.40	6	478	25½	24⅝	25	+ 1⅛
7⅜	3⅛	Salant .24b	3	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
16	10	SanDGs 1.28	6	155	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
8⅛	1⅝	Sands Asso		154	3⅞	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
14	7¼	Sangamo .70	5	10	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ 1⅛
13⅜	5½	SJuanR .80t	6	9	6⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
36	21⅛	SFeInd 1.60	6	125	29½	28¼	29½	+ 1⅛
10	6⅝	SFeInd pt.56		5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—
50¼	13	SanFeint .38	9	259	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
7⅜	4⅝	SargWel .32	8	18	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
12½	2¾	SaulRl 1.19e	4	135	4½	3⅞	4½	+ ½
13⅜	6⅛	SavanE .84r	5	60	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
4½	1	Sav A Stop		12	2⅞	2⅜	2¾	—
6⅜	2¼	SavODr .18e	7	124	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
6	1⅝	SavinB Mch		33	4	3½	3½	— ½
4⅞	1⅞	Saxon Ind	3	144	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
9	2	SCA Svc	3	68	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
6¼	2	Schaefer Cp	27	18	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ½
75⅞	41½	SchergPl .80	24	377	52½	48½	52¼	+ 4⅛
57½	13⅜	SchlitzBr .68	11	379	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	+ 1
133¼	73	Schlumb .90	27	323	100¼	97⅛	97½	— ⅛
13⅞	8⅛	SCM Cp .50	3	244	11½	10⅝	11⅛	+ ½
7⅛	4⅛	SCOAInd .60	5	x29	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅜
14¼	6⅜	ScotLFd .58	4	85	11⅝	11	11½	+ ½
25⅝	8⅛	ScottFetz 1	5	277	11⅜	11	11½	+ ½
10⅛	6¾	ScottFor .68	5	47	9	8¾	9	+ ⅜
18⅛	9⅝	ScottPap .68	7	537	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
15⅜	3⅜	Scottys .10	7	32	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
16½	7	ScovillMfg 1	5	84	11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
39¼	24	Scovil pf2.50		6	29	28½	28⅜	+ ⅝
7½	3¼	ScudDuoVt		100	4¼	4½	4⅛	+ ⅛
8½	6	Scud pf.82k		4	8	8	8	
18¼	9⅛	SeaCont .20	4	31	14⅛	13¼	13⅞	+ 1
34⅝	19¾	SeabCL 2.20	4	348	29¼	28⅞	29	
5⅛	2⅝	SeabWA .14t	7	59	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
47⅝	24½	Seagram .80	14	8	34½	34	34½	+ ½
7½	3	Seagrv .25p	4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
13½	6⅝	SealdPw .72	5	17	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ¼
28¼	11⅜	SearleG .46	13	384	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
90⅜	41½	Sears 1.60a	15	956	60½	59⅝	60⅛	+ 3½
3½	1⅝	Seatrain Lin		98	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
65¼	16⅝	Sedcoinc .13	9	231	23⅞	22⅛	23⅛	+ 1
6½	2⅝	SvcCpInt .16	4	38	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅜
13¼	5¼	Servomt .60	4	19	8⅛	8	8	
8⅛	3½	Shakspre .28	5	38	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	5⅛	Shapell .10	4	44	8⅜	8	8⅛	+ ⅜
72⅞	30⅛	ShellOil 2.60	6	422	45½	43¼	45⅛	+ 1½
24½	11¼	ShellT 1.10e	2	5	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ 1⅛
9	4	ShellrGl .56	4	146	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
27	21½	ShellGl pf 3		4	29	28	29	+ 2⅛
16½	10⅛	ShlGl pf1.40		1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
17⅛	10⅛	ShlGl pf1.25		3	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
40⅝	25⅝	SherwW 2.20	5	9	38⅝	38⅛	38½	+ ⅝
68	52	Shr W pf4.40		z170	63	61	63	+ 3
11⅞	7⅜	SierrPac .92	6	76	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ½
22¾	12⅞	SignalCo .90	2	197	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ¼
48¼	29	Signal pf2.28		11	36	35¾	36	+ 1¼
20⅞	12¼	Signal pf 1		1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
42½	18½	SignodeCp 1	8	8	27¾	27½	27½	— ⅛
4	2¼	SimPre .10e	6	62	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
21⅞	9½	Simm .88a	7	22	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅛
39	6¼	SimpPat .33	13	511	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅝
41	10	SingerCo 2	8	813	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅝
54⅛	26⅝	Singr pf3.50		48	31¾	31¼	31¾	+ ¼
15	7⅜	SkaggCo .60	8	51	15⅜	15⅛	15½	+ ⅝
73	44⅛	Skelly 1.20a	7	2	54⅞	54½	54½	
18	6¼	Skil Corp		5	9	8⅝	8⅛	
21⅛	10¼	Skyline .24	43	377	19⅛	18¼	19	+ ¾
14½	6⅛	SmithAO .78	81	x44	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
29½	10⅝	SmithInt .24	11	76	16½	15¾	16½	+ ⅝
54⅞	30¼	Smithkline 2	12	170	45¼	43⅞	45	+ 1½
16⅝	6½	SmithTr .45	3	29	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	9⅛	Smucker .80	7	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	5½	SolaBas .60	4	61	8⅛	7⅜	8	+ ½
3¼	1½	Sonest 1.66c	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
16¼	4⅛	SonyCp .02h	12	1406	6⅛	5¾	6	+ ⅝
47¼	26⅜	SooLin 4.50e	5	9	31⅜	31¼	31¾	+ 1
8	4	SOS Con .34	4	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	8¾	SCarEG 1.48	8	335	12⅞	12¼	12¾	+ ¾
32	22¼	SCEG pf2.50		1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
19½	9⅝	SoJerIn 1.56	6	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	6⅝	Southdown	3	241	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	+ 1⅛
28	15⅜	Sdwn pf1.80		29	22¼	21½	22¼	+ 3⅛
34½	9	SoestBkg .80	7	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
15	5½	SoeatPS .9er	5	12	8	7⅞	8	
19⅞	14⅝	SoCalE 1.68	5	246	19½	19	19¼	+ ⅜
17¼	7⅜	SouthCo 1.40	8	2060	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
34	22	SoInGE 2.23	7	9	27⅜	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
35½	27⅝	SoNRes 1.65	8	24	46½	46¼	46¼	+ ⅜
37¾	25½	SoNETl 2.84	9	4	32¾	32⅛	32¾	+ ¼
49½	38½	SoNE pf3.82		2	43	43	43	— ½
40½	25	Sou Pac 2.24	7	196	31⅞	30¼	30⅝	— ½
52¾	32⅛	Sou Ry 2.12	8	128	42⅛	41⅜	42⅛	+ ⅜
6⅛	5⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		73	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
31⅞	16½	SouUGs 1.60	8	20	25½	24⅞	25⅜	+ ⅝
22	10⅞	Southld .40b	10	170	18	17	17⅞	+ ⅝
10⅞	3⅝	SwstFor .20	3	75	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	14⅜	SwtFl pf1.50		48	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
10⅞	8⅛	SwstPSv .90	9	171	10⅛	10⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
8	4	Sparton .24	5	36	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅜
13⅛	6⅜	SperryHut 1	4	529	7⅝	7	7⅜	— ⅛
37	26	Sprry H pf 3		2	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
44⅞	23⅛	SperryR .76	8	421	28¼	27¼	27⅞	+ 1½
21⅞	5	Sprague El	2	130	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	8¼	Spring M .75	4	43	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
32	12½	SquarD 1.10	11	8	17⅝	17½	17¼	+ ⅛
43⅝	20	Squibb .84	16	253	30¼	29¼	30⅛	+ 3⅛
50⅞	24	StaleyM 1.60	6	42	50¾	49⅝	50⅛	+ ½
25⅞	16⅝	StPoor 1.92a		28	23¼	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
59	40	StdBrands 2	16	192	60½	58⅞	60⅛	+ 2⅛
50⅝	43	StdBr pf3.50		z20	47½	47	47½	+ 1
43⅝	22⅝	StBPaint .20	24	48	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ 1⅛
35⅝	20⅛	StdOilCal 2	5	970	25⅞	24⅝	25⅜	+ 1
45⅞	39⅝	StdOil Ind	6	461	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
86	37¾	StOilOh 1.36	20	145	58⅝	57⅝	58½	+ 1
9⅛	6	StdPress .40	3	29	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	7⅜	StPrud .66b	8	26	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
16⅝	7⅛	Standex .52	4	8	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
21	12⅛	StanWks .96	7	24	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	5⅝	Stanray .60	4	78	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅛	StaMut Inv	2	31	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅛
16⅜	6⅜	StaMS 1.10e		x44	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	
50⅝	35⅛	StaufCh 2.30	6	32	44	43⅝	44	+ 1⅜
50	36⅞	Ctau pf1.80a		1	43	43	43	+ 1¼
7⅛	4⅝	Sterchi .48	6	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
31⅛	16	SterDrug .70	14	420	19⅝	18	19	+ 1⅜
12⅝	7⅛	Sterndnt .12	6	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
15½	10	Stevens 1.20	4	42	11⅝	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅜
30	16⅝	StewWa 1.92	6	22	20	19⅞	20	+ 1
17⅛	7⅝	StokVC 1.10	4	17	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ¼
13½	10	StokVC pf 1		z50	11	11	11	
69⅞	31⅛	StoneWeb 2	8	70	48½	45⅝	47	+ ⅜
13	7⅞	StoneCon .60	2	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	9⅛	Stop Shop 1	4	2	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	10⅛	StorerBdg 1	5	45	15	14⅝	15	+ 1⅛
10	6	StridRite .65	7	31	8⅝	8	8⅛	
18⅞	16	StuWor 1.32	3	16	21¾	21½	21⅛	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Suave Shoe	4	12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	SubnPro .88	5	33	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
12⅝	3⅞	SuCrest .20a		40	7½	7	7⅛	—
18⅝	8⅛	Sun Chm .40	3	24	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
61¾	33⅝	SunOil 1r	4	42	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
55	31½	Sun O pf2.25		193	38⅞	37⅛	38⅞	+ 1⅝
20½	9⅝	Sunbeam 1	7	57	15⅛	14¼	15⅛	+ 1⅛
27½	10⅛	Sondstrd .80	6	253	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ 1¼
45½	29⅝	Sunds pf3.50		8	37⅜	35	37⅛	+ 3⅛
24¾	7¼	SunshMn .48	18	47	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	11⅝	SupValu .90	6	7	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
304	134	Supr Oil 1.40	14	18	163⅝	157½	161⅝	+ 5⅝
8⅝	2⅝	SupmkG .20	4	73	4	3⅞	4	
20½	12	Sopm pf1.30		1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
25	8⅝	Superscpe	2	105	12⅝	11⅞	12⅜	+ 1⅛
12⅞	2	Sutro Mtge	7	13	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
8	3⅝	Swank .48	4	64	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	10⅝	Sybron .72	7	157	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+ 1
49½	25½	Sybrn pf2.40		9	33½	32	33⅛	+ 2½
9⅝	2⅛	Systron Don	22	22	3⅛	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
23⅞	10⅞	TaftBrd .60	5	52	16⅛	14⅝	16	+ ⅝
10⅞	1⅞	Talcott Nat		15	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
7	4⅞	Talley .60	5	101	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ¼
11⅛	7⅜	Talley pfB 1		3	9⅛	9½	9½	
17⅞	8⅛	TampaE .95	9	x92	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
25	9⅜	Tandy Corp	8	200	18⅝	16⅜	18	+ 1⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Tappan .40		50	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	4	Technicolr	4	149	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	+ ½
16	4⅝	Technicon	10	7	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
47⅞	19⅛	Tektronx .20	8	59	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+ 2⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Telecor .25	3	10	3⅝	3	3½	+ ⅛
15	7⅝	Teledyn .40t	5	180	12½	11⅝	12⅛	+ 1⅛
69⅛	46⅛	Teledyn pf 6		3	55	55	55	+ 1⅝
8⅛	1⅜	Teleprmpt		351	3⅜	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	10⅝	Tennco 1.60	6	1152	24⅝	23⅜	24⅛	+ ⅝
4⅜	1	Tennco wt A		338	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
97½	62⅜	Tennc pf5.50		64	90	88½	90	+ 2
24⅝	12⅝	TesoroP .40	3	489	16⅝	15	16⅛	+ 1⅛
32⅞	20	Texaco 2a	4	1233	25	24⅞	25	+ ¼
33½	24	TexCom .90	13	72	34	33½	34	+ ⅜
54	20	TexETr 1.70	8	106	31⅜	30⅛	30⅞	+ ⅜
33	20¼	TexGsT 1.76	5	734	27⅝	27	27⅛	+ ¼
35⅝	20⅛	Texsglf 1.20	6	268	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ¼
21⅞	8⅛	Texasind 1b	12	8	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
115⅛	58⅞	TexInst 1	17	463	70⅝	69⅝	69⅞	+ ⅛
21⅞	8⅛	TexOilG .01	9	182	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
28⅛	16⅝	TexPLd .55e	12	5	22	21⅞	22	+ ½
25	16⅛	TexUt 1.16	10	2131	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	2⅝	Textf Ind		108	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	11⅜	Textron 1.10	5	142	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
32	19	Textr pf2.08		82	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	14	Textr pf1.40		17	17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
17⅛	6½	Thiokol .70	4	64	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
49⅝	24	ThomBet .72	16	20	30⅝	28⅛	30⅝	+ 1⅝
17⅞	5	Thomin .40b	6	25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12	4	ThomJW .50	10	8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	4	ThrifDg .40	10	67	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ¼
22¼	9⅛	TI Corp 1	7	15	12⅝	12	12	+ ⅛
47½	25⅛	TidwatM .60	8	8	31	30¼	31	
27⅞	6⅛	Tigerin .40e	5	260	9½	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅝
41¼	24½	Timeinc 2	6	6	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+ 1
17⅜	8¼	TimeMir .50	7	62	13⅜	13	13⅛	+ ¼
38½	24⅛	Timkn 1.80a	6	26	27⅞	27⅛	27¼	+ ¼
20	8⅛	Tish Rlty		25	12	11⅞	11⅞	
11⅜	4⅞	TobinP .15e	38	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	5⅛	Todd Shipyd		6	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	16⅝	ToledoEd 2	7	106	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
15½	5⅝	TonkaCp .40	3	25	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
9⅛	4⅛	TootRol .40b	6	11	7	6⅝	7	+ ½
36⅛	11	TraneCo .96	13	187	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ 1½
45⅛	25⅛	TranUn 1.56	11	182	36	34½	36	+ 1⅝
18⅛	4¾	Trans W Air		420	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ½
23⅛	11⅛	TWA pf 2		11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ½
9½	3⅝	TranWF .16	6	36	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Transam .59	10	1107	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	+ ½
22	16⅛	Trainc 1.68a		x8	19½	19¼	19¼	
9⅞	6⅞	Transcn .45	5	10	7	7	7	
7	4	TranOh .20r	4	4	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
19⅛	10⅞	Tranwy 1.40	5	40	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅝
35⅞	15⅛	Travirs 1.08	6	265	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅝
45	21¾	Travelr pf 2		23	31⅝	31⅛	31¼	+ ½
16	3⅝	TRE Cp .60t	43	68	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
27½	13⅞	TriCon 1.22e		109	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	2	TriSou Mtge	2	39	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
14	9⅝	Triaind .90a	4	15	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ½
13⅞	5	TrianPfc .40	3	12	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
26	8⅜	Trinity .80	4	29	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅜
22⅛	6½	Tropica .20e	14	230	16⅝	15⅝	16	+ ½
20¼	10⅛	TRW In 1.20	5	653	15⅝	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
57½	37⅞	TRW pf4.50		8	48	47½	47½	— ½
59¼	36	TRW pf4.40		20	51	49⅞	51	+ 2
12¾	7	TucsonG .84	6	399	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	4½	TwenCen .20	20	296	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
12	4⅝	TycoLb .10e	7	74	10⅞	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	13	TylerCp .40	4	85	16⅝	14⅞	15⅞	+ 1
27⅞	13	UAL In .60a	4	1351	16⅛	14	16	+ 1⅞
29½	13⅛	UAL pf.40		4	19⅝	15⅛	19⅝	+ 1⅛
22⅞	12⅛	Uarco 1.20a	4	4	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
16	9⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	7	23	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ¼
14⅞	7⅛	UMC Ind 1	4	237	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ¼
16⅝	1⅝	UMET Tr	2	72	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
14⅛	8¼	Unarco .50b	3	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
43⅝	26⅛	UnINV 2.59e	5	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅝
18⅝	5⅛	UnBanc .84b	6	87	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
63	37⅝	UnCamp 2	7	73	43¼	42½	43¼	+ 1⅜
45	31⅝	UnCarb 2.20	6	1690	45	43⅝	44⅜	+ 2⅛
10⅞	7⅛	UnCom 1.33	7	30	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
8¼	2⅛	Union Corp	19	40	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	8⅞	Un Elec 1.28	8	325	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝	+ ⅝
44	29½	Un El pf3.50		z20	33	33	33	— 1
3⅞	1⅜	Un Fidelity	14	9	3	3	3	— ⅛
56¾	27¼	UnOCal 1.93	4	206	38¼	37¼	37¾	+ ¾
73⅛	35⅜	UOCa pf2.50		25	49	47⅝	48⅝	+ 1½
97¾	51⅝	UPacCp 2.80	10	223	66⅝	65	66⅝	+ 1⅞
11	1⅛	Uniona Inc		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	Uniroyal .70	8	199	7⅛	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
93¼	62	Unroyal pf 8		z522	71¾	70½	71¾	+ 1
37½	22½	UnitAircft 2	6	302	37	36	36½	+
95⅝	73¼	Unit Air pf 8		26	95	94	94½	+
8⅞	2⅝	Unit Brands		72	4½	3⅞	4⅜	+
13⅝	4⅝	UnBrnd pfA		24	7	6½	6⅝	+
9⅛	4⅛	UnitCp .77e		91	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+
18⅝	4	U FinCal .20	5	70	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+
8	3	UGasP .45e	7	356	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	
28	13⅜	U Illum 2.32	6	45	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞	+
10	5	UnitInd .36b	5	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+
6⅛	4⅛	Unitin pf.42		2	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+
8⅝	1⅝	UnitInn .10		19	3	2⅞	3	+
15⅞	8⅛	UJerBk 1.04	7	44	9¾	9½	9⅝	
21	12	UnMM 1.40	3	41	15	14⅜	14⅞	+
18⅝	6	Un Nuclr		39	11⅛	10⅞	11	—
4⅛	1⅛	UnitPk Min		47	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	—
19½	5	UnitRefg .40	2	9	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+
38½	16⅛	USFidG 2.48	9	102	26⅛	25½	25⅝	
25⅝	10⅛	USFoS 1.50e		38	13¾	13½	13½	+
23⅝	13	USGyps 1.60	7	92	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛	+
36⅛	19	USGy pf1.80		3	24	23½	23½	—
7⅝	2	US Home	15	355	4	3⅞	4	+
8⅞	2	US Ind .20b	3	767	3⅝	2⅞	3⅜	+
23½	5⅝	USLeasg .24	12	71	14	13⅝	13⅞	+
12⅞	2¼	US Rlty 1a	7	8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+
13¼	6⅝	US Shoe .95	5	139	9¼	9	9¼	+
48¼	35¼	US Stl 2.40	4	667	45¼	44⅛	44⅞	+
16½	11	USTobac .90	9	137	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+
17⅞	10⅛	UniTel 1.08	9	229	14¼	14	14⅛	+
3⅞	⅜	UniTel wt		79	13-16	¾	3-16	+
22¼	14	UnTl 2pf1.50		7	20	19½	20	+
18⅝	3⅛	Unitrode Cp	4	28	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+
21⅞	12⅝	UnivarCp 1	3	41	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+
29⅛	21⅝	UnivLeaf 2	6	3	27½	27	27	
18⅝	9⅝	UOP .90	4	339	13⅜	12½	13⅛	+
88¼	33	Upjohn .96	15	600	39¼	38⅛	38⅞	+
31⅝	7⅛	USLIFE .29	6	219	14	13⅝	13⅞	+
12¼	7⅞	UslifeF .96a		13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+
21½	17½	USM sfp 1	4	20	17½	17	17½	—
28¼	19¾	USM pf2.10		1	24	24	24	
52⅞	32⅛	Utahint .80a	16	288	45¼	44½	44⅞	+
36	22	UtahPL 2.36	8	127	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+
29⅝	14	UV Ind 1	3	88	20⅛	19½	19⅝	
13⅛	5⅝	Varian .20	7	103	7½	7	7¼	+
35⅛	19	Veeder 1.72	6	3	25½	25	25¼	+
8⅛	2⅝	Vendo Co	175	8	3½	3¼	3½	+
10⅞	1⅝	Venice .20	6	9	3⅛	3	3⅛	
15⅝	10½	VestSe 1.24e		16	13½	13⅛	13½	+
34¼	16	Velco Offsh	16	205	27½	26¼	27	+
19⅛	9	VF Corp 1	7	15	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+
7⅛	2½	Viacom Int	6	43	4⅛	4	4	
9⅝	4	VictCmp .52	7	44	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+
15⅜	6⅝	VaEPw 1.18	7	916	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+
96½	60½	VE 72 pf7.72		z100	67½	67½	67½	+
88½	54	VaEP pf7.20		z110	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+
64	40	VaEP pf 5		z100	47	47	47	+
59⅝	37	VaEP pf4.80		z100	45	45	45	+
6⅝	3	Vornado .97t	5	288	7	6⅝	6⅞	+
17⅛	7¼	VSI Corp .60	4	x11	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+
31½	22½	Vul Mat 1.60	5	11	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	—
33⅝	10	Wachova .76	8	47	17¼	16⅛	16⅞	+
74	25	Wach pf2.20		4	37	37	37	+
20	2	Wachovi Rlt	6	26	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
17	9⅝	Walgreen 1	11	31	12½	12¼	12⅜	+
56⅞	34¼	WlkrA 1.40e	10	24	38½	38	38½	
24⅝	13⅝	WallBus .55	8	1	17½	17½	17½	+
11⅝	5	WallMur .60	3	53	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+
23	16	WalM pf1.70		1	17	17	17	+
20½	7⅜	WalMar .05e	12	31	14	13⅝	14	+
20	6⅝	WangL .04e	7	47	8½	7⅞	8⅛	+
9⅝	3⅞	Ward Foods		26	6	5⅝	6	+
11½	6¼	Warnaco .80	3	13	8⅝	8⅝	8½	+
10	4	WrnerCo .50	6	3	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+
18½	6⅝	WrnCom .48	4	195	11	10⅝	10¾	+
39⅝	18½	WarnL .84	15	663	28¼	25⅝	28¼	+
38⅝	11⅛	Warn S 1.20	5	10	16	15⅝	16	+
23	10	WashGs 1.88	7	16	15½	15½	15½	—
16⅛	7½	WashNat .80	4	26	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+
32½	21¼	WasN pf2.50		2	27	26⅛	26⅝	+
19	11½	WashSti 1a	3	7	14½	14	14⅛	+
21	15⅝	WasWat 1.52	9	21	19	18½	19	+
15½	4	Waste Mgmt	6	82	5⅝	5	5⅛	+
29	11⅛	WatknJ .20e	9	28	14⅝	14	14	+
6⅞	2⅞	WayGos .60	7	6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	+
7⅛	2⅞	Wean Unit		2	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+
8⅛	4⅛	Weathrd .40	4	x1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
5⅛	2	Webb Del E	4	128	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+
9⅞	5⅝	WellMcL .60	4	20	7½	7⅛	7½	+
18¾	13	WelsMkt .52	7	8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+
27⅝	9½	WellFgo .96	6	48	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	—
19	2⅞	WllFM 1.30e	28	29	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+
15	6⅛	WescoF .60	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+
58⅛	44½	WIPP pf4.50		z130	47¼	47¼	47¼	—
28	17⅜	WstPtPep 2	4	21	23	22⅞	22⅞	—
13⅝	5½	WnAirL .40b	4	279	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	+
38⅛	13¼	WnBnc 1.40	6	128	21½	20½	21⅛	+
11⅞	5⅛	WnCo NAm	13	27	9	8⅛	8⅞	+
10⅛	5⅛	Wn Pac Ind	5	34	7⅛	7½	7⅝	+
15½	8¼	WnPubih .76	4	29	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	+
15⅝	8½	WnUnion 1.40		195	11	10⅝	10⅞	+
71	40	WnUn pf 6		5	44	43	44	
49	29½	WnUn pf4.60		4	37	35	36½	+
52½	30	WnUn pf4.90		1	37	37	37	
26	6	WestgEl .97	8	1200	11⅝	11	11⅛	+
38⅞	18⅝	Wstvco 1.40	4	126	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+
21½	10⅝	Weybrg 1.28	5	2	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
46	22⅞	Weyerhr .80	12	x1390	31⅝	30	30⅞	+
17½	7⅛	WhelFry .40	8	60	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+
23¼	13¼	WhelPH .70e	1	46	21⅛	21	21⅛	+
61½	49½	WhelPlt pf 6		z290	53½	53	53	
20¾	11	Whirlpol .80	2	98	19	18⅜	18	+
12¼	7½	WhitCon .80	3	92	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+
38⅛	28½	WhitC pfC 3		18	31	30⅞	30⅞	+
14⅛	6⅞	WhiteM .40e	3	119	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+
2⅞	1⅛	Whittaker	5	488	2⅛	2	2	
15⅞	7⅛	WickesCrp 1	6	125	11⅝	11	11⅝	+
6⅛	2⅛	WiebdtSt .28	7	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+
77	45⅝	WmsCos .60	9	424	58	55⅝	57⅝	+
56⅞	27⅛	WmsCo wt		46	38⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+
44⅝	22¾	WinnDx 1.32	12	44	33⅛	32	33	—
53⅛	34⅝	WinnDix B		2	41	41	41	
7⅝	3	Winnebago		132	4⅝	4	4⅛	—
26	16	WiscEl 1.84	8	x642	24	23¾	23⅞	—
16⅞	10⅛	WiscPS 1.32	8	24	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—
29	14½	Witco 1.20	4	48	20	19½	20	—
4⅛	1½	WolvrW .05e	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
10¼	6	Wometco .56	6	33	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	—
13½	6½	WoodsCp .48	5	10	9¼	9	9¼	—
19⅝	8	Wolwth 1.20	5	573	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	—
34¼	18⅜	Wolw pf2.20		7	24½	24	24½	—
5⅛	2¼	World Airw	2	8	3¼	3⅛	3¼	—
62⅛	38	Wrigly 2.40a	11	21	48½	46⅛	48¼	—
9⅞	3	Wurlitzer		6	5½	5¼	5½	—
4⅛	1⅛	Wyly Corp		34	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—
127⅛	49	XeroxCp 1	15	1301	64	62⅞	63¼	—
25¼	6⅝	Xtra 2.67t	3	129	11	10⅝	11	—
18⅝	4½	Yates Ind	3	105	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	—
15⅞	9⅝	YngSDr .60a	4	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
18⅞	8⅛	ZaleCorp .76	5	42	12¼	12	12	—
35⅛	16¾	Zapata .40e	4	26	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	—
7½	2½	Zayre Corp	3	50	4⅞	4½	4⅝	—
31⅞	9⅜	ZenithRad 1	9	497	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	+
11⅞	3⅞	Zurn Ind .28	8	159	6⅞	6	6⅝	+

Currency Rates

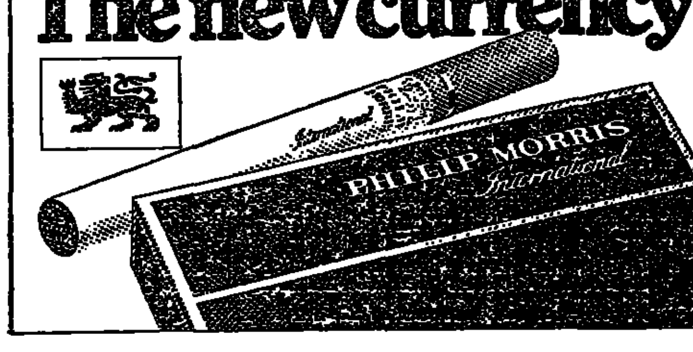
January 27, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4035	5.770	104.27*	56.415*	—	—	6.9550*	95.64*	43.77*
Brussels (c)	34.475	82.98	14.9915	8.11	5.452*	14.3770	—	14.125	6.387
Frankfurt	2.3010	5.5160	—	54.05*	3.639x	96.19*	6.688*	95.47*	41.99*
London (z)	2.400	—	5.51625	10.2175	1521.50	5.75125	82.635	5.7725	13.1525
Milan	635.55	1521.70	275.295	148.65	—	263.95	18.39	258.75	115.48
Paris	4.2825	10.2325	185.10*	—	6.7275x	177.325*	12.3425*	173.775*	77.70*
Zurich	2.4225	5.8065	105.28*	56.79*	0.3813*	100.89*	7.10*	—	44.6*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.4875; Escudo: 24.025; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 56.06; Schilling: 16.355; Sw. krona: 3.9465; Yen: 295.40; Belgian financial franc: 34.9875.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10.000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.



COMPAGNIE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT

COMPAGNIE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT, a Luxembourg Holding Company with an authorized capital of U.S $30 million of which U.S. $10 million were paid up when incorporated in January, 1973, has recently called up the remaining U.S. $20 million. The capital of COMPAGNIE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT is divided between the following shareholders:

- KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY;
- GOVERNMENT OF AEU DHABI;
- THE NATIONAL INVESTMENT COMPANY (Libya);
- THE BANK OF KUWAIT & THE MIDDLE EAST;
- THE GULF BANK (Kuwait);
- BANK OF SUDAN;
- QATAR NATIONAL BANK;
- BANQUE DU LIBAN & D'OUTRE MER;
- THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK (Saudi Arabia);
- BANQUE NATIONALE DE TUNISIE;
- UNION BANCAIRE POUR LE COMMERCE & L'INDUSTRIE (Tunisia);
- BANQUE NATIONALE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE (Morocco);
- BANQUE CENTRALE POPULAIRE (Morocco);
- BANQUE MAROCAINE POUR LE COMMERCE & L'INDUSTRIE;
- SOCIETE FINANCIERE EUROPEENNE-S.F.E. LUXEMBURG;
- BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS;
- BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS INTERCONTINENTALE;
- BANCO DO BRASIL;
- BANCO CENTRAL (Spain);
- CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE;
- OESTERREICHISCHE LAENDERBANK;
- UNION DE BANQUES SUISSES.

It should be noted that the SOCIETE FINANCIERE *EUROPEENNE is itself a subsidiary of:*

- ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.;
- BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO;
- BANK OF AMERICA;
- BANQUE DE BRUXELLES;
- BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS;
- BARCLAYS BANK LTD.;
- DRESDNER BANK A.G.;
- THE SUMITOMO BANK LTD.

COMPAGNIE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT is the main shareholder of BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT-B.A.I.I., a French investment bank with a capital of Fr.F. 50 million, the head office of which is located at 12 Place Vendôme, Paris.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amax 8-76	100¼	101¼
Amax 8¾-86	98¼	99¼
ASEA 8½-86	91	92
Ashland 8-87	89¼	90¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	88½	89½
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	98	99
Barclay 8¼-86	82½	84½
Beecham 8¾-86	74½	76½
Bergen 8-87	91	92
BICC 7¾-87	55	57
Borregaard 8¾-86	91	92
Burlingt. 7¾-87	87½	83½
CN PTT 8-86	96	97
Carlsberg 8¾-86	93½	94½
Carrier 8-87	87	88
C. Lafarge 8¼-86	92	93
Com Union	77½	79½
Cons Food 7½-91	85¼	87¼
Conoco 8-86	94½	95½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	89	90
Copen Coun 7¾-87	79½	80½
Copen Tel 8½-86	90	91
Corning 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Cut Ham 8-87	89½	90½
Denmark 9-82	99½	100½
Denmark 7½-90	84½	85½
Dow Cor 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Dupont 7½-78	99¾	100¾
E.O.F 8½-86	98½	99½
Ericsson 9¼-85	100½	101½
Esso 7½-76	99¾	100¾
Esso 8-86 Nov	95¾	97¾
FinMtgBk 8½-86	89¼	90¼
First Chic 7-80	94	95
Gen Cable 8¼-87	88¾	89¾
Gen Mills 8-86	95½	96½
Gen Mot 8¼-76	99¾	100¾
Gen Mot 8¾-86	101	102
G.H.H. 7¾-88	84½	85½
Granges 8½-89	89½	90½
GTE 8¼-86	95	96
Guar Rov 8-87	68	70
Haas 8-78	99½	103½
Haas 8¼-86	99½	100½
Hambros 7¾-86	67½	69½
Helsinki 8¾-86	93	94½
Hill Samuel 8½-86	63	65
I.C.I. 7½-92	67	69
Intl Util 8¼-82	94¼	95¼
Kimberley 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Klein Ben 8½-87	66	68
Lyons 8¾-86	66	68
Monsanto 8¾-85	100½	101½
Motorola 8-87	95	96
Mount Isa 8¼-86	82	84
Newfoundld 8½-86	96	97½
NrgKomBk 7½-86	87¾	88¾
NorthAMR 7¾-79	96	97
Ontario 8¼-86	98¾	99¾
Oslo 8¼-86	92½	93½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	99¼	100¼
OwensCorn 9-86	100¼	101¼
Pac.Light 9¼-81	100½	101½
Pac. Light 8-86	86¼	87¼
Pekema 8¾-86	91¼	92¼
Pennwalt 8-86	87¼	88¼
PhilMorris 8-78	102½	103½
PhilMorris 8½-85	102	103
Plessey 8½-86	68	70
QuebecHyd 8½-86	98½	99½
Queb.Hyd. 8¼-86	96¼	97¼
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	88	89
Queensld 8½-86	92	93
Ralston 7½-87	91¼	92¼
Rank 8¾-86	68	70
Richardson 8¾-85	99¼	100¼
S.A.S. 8-86	87	88
Scanraff 8¾-88	96	97
Scott 8¾-86	99¼	100¼
Shell 8-86	95½	96½
Shell 7½-87	91	92
Singer 11-77	101	102
St. Ind 8½-80	100½	101½
St Ind 8½-88	93½	94½
Sybron 8-87	86¼	87¼
Tenneco 7½-79	96¼	97¼
Tenneco 7¾-87	82	83
Textron 7¾-87	82	83
TokyoCur 8¾-88	89	90
Transocean 8-86	95½	96½
Transocean 8-84	96	97
Transocean 7½-87	92½	93½
T R W 8¾-86	94	95
Union Oil 7-79	95½	97½
Union Oil 7½-87	92½	93½
Utah 8-87	87¼	88¼
Volvo 8-87	85¼	87¼
Wellcome 8½-86	66	68
Will Glyn 8¼-87	70	72

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	71½	73½
Am Tob 5¾-88	98½	100½
Ashland 5-88	68½	70½
Beatrice 6¼-91	99	101
Beatrice 4½-92	79½	81½
Borden 5-92	89½	91½
BroadHale 4¾-87	63½	65½
Carnation 4-88	77½	79½
Chevron 5-88	87	89
Chrysler 4¾-88	40½	42½
Chrysler 5-88	43	45
Con Tel 5½-88	74½	76½
Cummins In 6¼-86	78½	80½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	75	77
EastKodak 4½-88	87	89
Econ Lab 4¾-87	67	69
Firestone 5-88	73½	75½
Ford 6-86	81	83
Ford 5-88	70½	72½
Gen Elec 4¼-85	72	74
Gen Elec 4¾-87	75	78
Gen Food 4½-82	83	85
Gillette 4¾-87	65½	68½
Gould 5-87	64½	66½
Hallburt 4½-87	101	103
Honeywell 6-86	71	73
ITT 4¾-87	60	62
I.S.E. 6¼-89	71	73
McDerm 4¾-87	102	104
Morgan JP 4¼-87	110	112
Nabisco 5¼-88	75	77
Owens Ill 4½-87	76½	78½
Penney JC 4½-87	77	79
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	82½	84½
R.C.A. 5-88	68	70
Revlon 4¼-87	87	89
Sperry 4¼-88	75	77
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	72¼	74¼
Texaco 4½-88	74½	76½
UnCarb 4¾-82	91	93
WarnLam 4½-87	80	82
WarnLam 4¾-88	73½	75½
Xerox 5-88	74½	76½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med	Long	Conv
Yesterday	95.10	85.75	85.86
Previous	95.05	85.54	85.66

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices on Jan. 27, 1975

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	36½	36⅞
1st Bk Sy	38½	39¼
1stEmp S	12	13
1st Wn F	1⅞	2⅛
Harti NC	15⅛	15⅝
Midl Bks	22¼	23¼
Shew Bcs	30	31
U Va Bks	14⅝	14⅞
aN Bnk	17½	18½
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	16⅝	16⅞
Industrials		
AFA PrS	3½	4½
AID Inc	2	2¾
AVM Cp	3½	4¼
Acushnt	10	11½
Addisn W	8¼	8¾
Adv Ros	1⅛	1⅝
Alberts	2½	3
Alico Inc	9½	9⅞
Allyn Bac	4¼	4½
A El Lab	4⅜	⅞
Am Exp	26⅞	27⅝
Am Finl	9½	9⅞
Am Furn	2¼	2⅝
Am Greet	7¾	8¼
Am Telev	8½	9½
Am Weld	8¼	9
Amtr Dv	1⅛	1⅜
Anadite	3¼	3⅝
Anheus B	26⅛	27⅛
Ard May	2⅛	2⅜
ArkWtG	15¼	15⅞
Arrow H	14⅛	14⅞
Arvida	5⅝	6
ASCC Bot	7½	8¼
AtlGas Lt	11½	11¾
Baird At	3⅝	4
Balt PntC	5	5¾
Bang Hy	11¼	12
Bkam Rlt	8⅝	8⅞
Bassett F	14¼	15
Bayls Mk	9¼	9⅝
Beeline F	4⅜	5⅛
Betz Lab	30½	31
Bibb Co	6¼	6⅞
Bird Son	29⅞	31
Birtchr	⅞	1¼
Blck Hills	27⅞	29
Bonza Ind	2	2⅛
Booz AH	3	3⅝
Braden	6⅝	7½
Brinks	8⅝	8⅞
Brks Sca	11¼	12
Brwning	2⅝	3
Buckb M	4½	5
Buckeye	4	4½
Burn S.m	4¾	5⅛
CaWsv	25	25
Camol Ch	1⅛	1⅜
Conrad H	¾	1⅛
Capln Air	1⅝	2⅛
Cap Tec	2½	3¼
Care Cp	1¼	2
CenVt PS	10¼	10¾
Chm Lea	8½	9½
Chesa Ut	7	8
Chl Bridg	69¾	71
Chilton	2½	2⅞
ChrisSe	92½	95½
Circle F	1¼	2
CitznUt A	24¼	25½
CitznUt B	24½	25½
Clark Mf	26⅛	27¼
Clow Cp	6½	7
Colu Vent	1⅞	2¼
Com Cir	14	15
Coml Sh	17	19½
Comw Pa	22	22¾
Con Pap	33¾	34¼
Corenco	22	24
Craw Co	13	14½
Cross Cp	9½	10¼
Danly M	5½	6½
Data Dsn	1½	1⅞
Data Hnd	5⅝	5⅞
Dayt Inc	19½	20½
Decor In	1⅝	2⅛
DeKlb Ag	34¼	35¼
Delhi Oil	2¼	2¾
DeLux C	23¾	24½
Det CanT	9½	10¼
Det IntBr	26½	27½
Dewey El	⅝	1⅛
Diam Cry	10	10¾
Dixn Cru	14½	15½
Docutel	3⅞	4⅝
Dollar G	5	5⅛
Dorch G	7⅝	7⅝
Dow Jone	15½	19½
Doyle DB	6⅝	7⅛
Dunkin D	2⅛	2⅛
Duriron	10⅝	11⅝
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	23½	24
ElPas El	9⅝	10
Elba Syst	3⅞	4⅝
Elder Bo	4	4½
Elec Nucl	6⅛	7½
Elec Mod	1	1¼
Energy C	3⅝	3⅞
Entwistl	2	2¼
Equty Oil	15	15½
Erie Tec	6	8
Ethan Al	12¼	13
Fab Tek	¾	1⅛
Fingrht	1½	1⅞
Fst Bost	16½	17½
Ficknar	12½	12¾
Fla WatU	¾	1⅛
Forest O	9⅞	10½
Frmigil	½	⅞
Fotomet	2¾	3⅛
Frnkl Cp	2⅞	3⅛
Frnkln El	7	7½
Frnd Ice	16	16¼
Gov EFin	5	5½
Graph Cn	8⅝	9½
Grph Sci	8⅞	9¼
Green Mt	6	6½
Grey Adv	6	6½
Gulf Inst	5⅞	6⅛
Gyrodn	3	3½
Harper R	5⅛	5⅝
Henred F	10	10¾
Holobm	1⅛	1½
Hcover	12¼	13¾
Holz Res	4⅜	5⅞
Huck Mfg	4⅝	5
Huds Pap	16½	18
Hyatt Cp	3⅝	3⅞
Hyatt Int	4	4½
Ind Nuclr	4⅛	4⅝
Infra Ind	1⅛	1⅜
Intrmk In	⅞	1⅛
Intrmt G	11¼	12¼
InBk Wsh	3⅜	4⅛
InSou Ut	20⅞	21⅛
Jamsby	12¼	13
Jiffy Fds	¾	1⅛
Joslyn M	14¼	15
KMS Ind	3⅞	4⅛
Kalsr .Sil	25¼	25⅞
KatsStl pf	16⅞	16⅞
Kalvar	4	4¼
Kaman A	12¼	13¼
Kampg A	1⅞	2¼
Kate Gre	1⅛	1⅝
Kaysam	⅞	1⅛
Kear Tr	4⅝	5
Kelly Svc	8⅝	9⅛
Keuff Ess	12¼	13¼
Keye Fib	12½	12⅞
Key CusF	3⅛	3⅞
King Int	1⅛	1⅜
Knap Vog	10	11
Lance In	16	16⅝
Land Res	½	⅞
Leadv Cp	1½	2
Lin Bcast	3⅝	4⅛
Loblaw	3	3⅜
Log Elrn	2¼	2⅝
Madisn G	12	12½
Maj Rlty	1⅝	1⅞
Mailkrt	38	38¾
Mancr C	2	2½
McCor	26¾	27¾
Mard Frt	7⅝	8⅝
McQuay	8¼	9½
Maui LP	7¾	7¾
Measur	14⅝	14⅞
Medirn	26¼	27
Merid In	1⅛	1⅜
Mdlsx W	12	12¾
Midld Cs	1⅝	2
Midw Gt	12	13
Millipr	32	34
Miner In	2½	3⅛
Minn Gas	18	18½
Miss Vl G	10½	11
Mrs S Pie	6¼	7½
Monf Col	3⅞	4¼
Moore P	6⅝	7⅝
Moore S	11¼	12¼
Motch M	2⅝	3⅛
Mot Club	4⅝	5⅛
Mueller	7	8½
Narag Cp	4⅛	5
Nat G&O	7½	8⅛
Nat Lib	2⅛	2⅝
N Patent	5⅞	6¼
N SecRsh	3⅛	3⅜
Natnw Rl	3¼	4⅝
NJ Nat G	11½	12
Nielsn A	11½	12
Nielsn B	11⅞	12½
NoCar Gs	8¾	9⅛
N Eur Oil	14⅛	14⅞
Nortrp Kl	20	20¼
nw natG	7⅝	8
NW PuSv	18	18½
Noxel Cp	12¾	13½
Ogilvy M	11⅝	12½
Ohio Ferr	12⅝	13⅛
Oil Shale	3	3¼
Ormont	2⅝	3
Otter TP	17½	18
Over NA	1⅛	2⅛
Pabst Br	19	19½
PacGa R	19¼	20
Pakco	1	1⅜
Park Dr	22½	23
Parks H	2	2⅛
Pauley P	2⅜	3⅛
Pearl Mf	9	9⅜
Pa Enter	13⅞	14⅝
FnzlOff B	7⅜	7⅝
Pepsi BW	5⅛	5⅝
Petrolit	53	59½
Petrlson	16¾	17¼
Philip L	9½	9¾
Piedmt A	5¼	5¾
Pinkrtn	24	24¾
Pion HiB	26½	26¾
Pistilin	3½	4½
Port HK	34	36
Possis Cp	2¼	3
Pro Golf	1⅝	2
Pub S NC	7⅝	8⅛
P Bennet	24¾	25¼
PulD Cap	2⅝	2¾
Qual Inns	1⅝	2
Ragen Pr	2½	3¼
Rahall C	3⅛	3⅝
Raych Cp	172	177
Raymnd	8¼	9½
Recog Eq	2⅞	3⅛
Road Ex	26¾	27½
Robin M	7	8
Roberts J	3½	4½
Roseion	2⅝	2⅞
Rouse	2⅝	2⅞
Rus Stov	11½	12¼
Sadlier	1½	2
Scan Dat	⅞	1⅛
Scripps H	16½	17½
Selz Dell	2½	2⅞
Seneca F	3⅝	3⅞
Seven U	22	22¾
Snap Tls	25¼	26¼
Solid Sta	9	10
S Cal Wat	11⅝	11⅞
Sw Gs Cp	8⅝	9
Sw El Sv	13¼	14
Standyn	11	11¼
Std Regls	13½	14¼
Stan HPd	9½	11
Sterlg Str	3¼	3¾
Strawb Cl	17	18½
Sugdal F	2⅞	3⅛
Super El	4⅛	5¼
TIME DC	4¾	5¼
Tampax	37¾	38¾
Taylr Wl	14⅞	15⅝
Tech Pub	5⅝	6½
Techcre	5⅝	6
Tecum P	25½	27½
Tennant	21	23
Tifny Co	5¾	6¼
Transco	8⅛	8⅝
Transo O	10½	11
Trico Pd	24½	26½
Trim OG	1¾	2⅛
Tyson F	6¼	6⅝
Un McGR	5	5¾
US Bnknt	¾	1⅛
US TrkLn	10⅞	11⅜
Up Pen P	15½	16
Valley Gs	7	8
VanD Air	5½	6¼
Vance S	2	2⅜
Velcro	7	7⅝
Venlron	22	22¾
Wads Pu	3⅛	4
Wsh NG	9⅞	10⅝
Webb Re	5⅝	5⅞
Weco Dvl	1¼	1⅜
Wright W	7⅛	7½
Weldtrn	1¼	2
Weling M	6½	7
Well Gar	3½	4
Welsbch	3½	4½
Wstn Mtg	2⅛	2½
Westmd	45¾	46½
Wisc PL	16¼	16⅝
Wdwrd L	15¼	16
Wright W	2½	2⅞
ZionUt B	14½	15½

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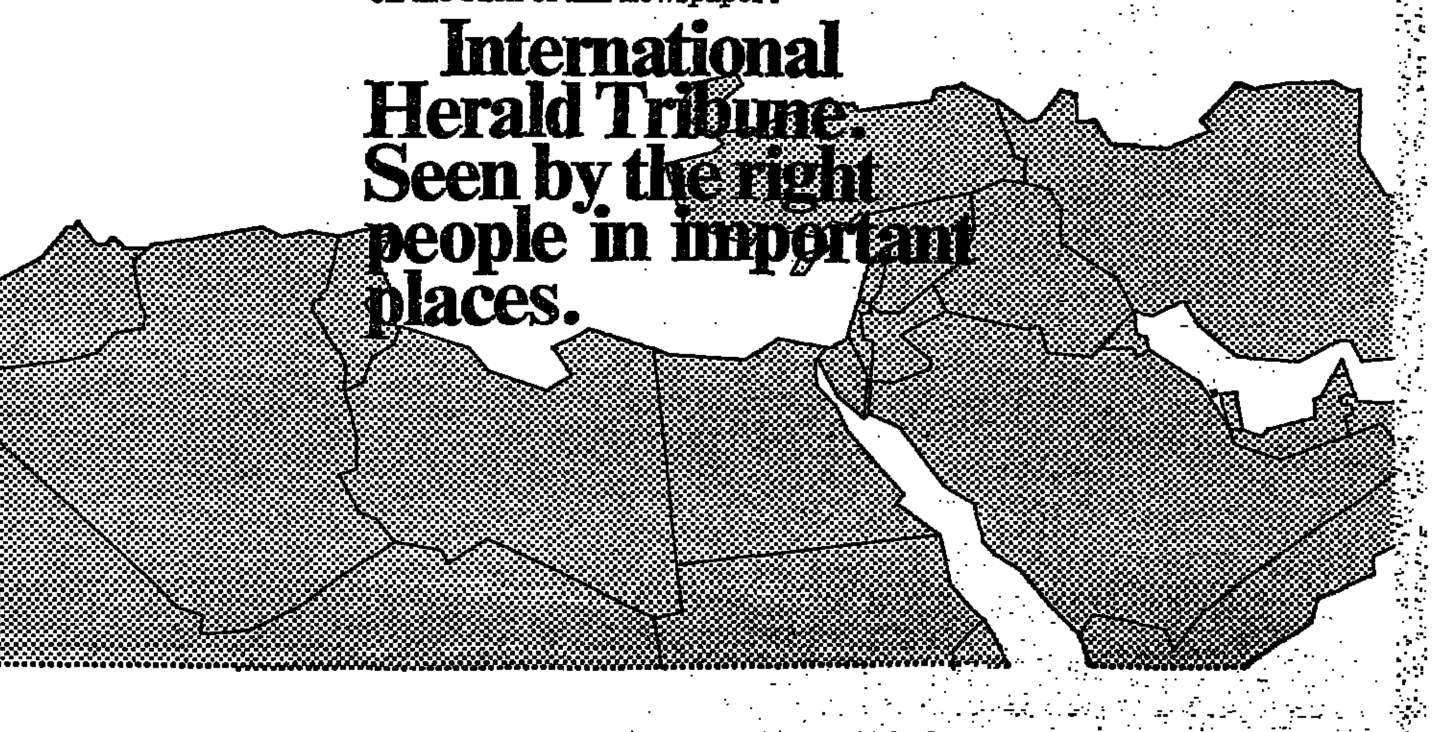
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American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge prev. Close
12¾	5	AAR Cp .12g	3	1	5	5	5	— ½
6¼	2⅝	AAV Cos .25	3	13	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
7½	3⅛	AbrdMf .48b	3	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
14	13-16	Acme Prec	3	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
4⅜	1½	Action Ind	3	8	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
2⅜	⅛	Adam Russel	9	7	1	1	1	—
13½	4¼	AdobeO .88e	9	27	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	A&EPlast .P	4	30	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
1½	⅛	Aegis Corp	4	23	11-16	11-16	11-16	
4½	1	AffilCap .08f	11	10	3⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
1¼	1-16	Affil Cap wt		1	5-16	5-16	5-16	+ 1-16
6⅛	2¼	Affil Hsp .20	6	6	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
4¾	1⅜	After Six .10	3	4	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Aiken Ind	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	AirbFrt .63a	5	8	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	3⅛	Airpax .45f	3	4	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
22⅛	12	AlaxMag 1a	4	21	20¾	20¾	21	+ 1
20⅝	12	Alas Wd 1a	3	10	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅛	Alaska Airl	6	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	⅛	Alba Waldn	37	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7½	4⅝	Alcoic .12e	6	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
9½	3¾	Alleghy Airl	3	94	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	⅜	AllegA wtN		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅜	3½	Allen Cp wt		1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	4¼	AllenTr .34e	2	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
4⅜	1¾	Allied Art	3	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
17¾	12½	AlldThr 1.20	4	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
2¾	1½	Allsmil Cp	6	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅛	⅜	AlmacStr .40	3	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
16¼	10¾	BanPcf 1.72e		9	13¾	13¼	13⅜	+ ½
1¾	⅛	BangPtn wt		6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
21	3½	BanstrCtl Lt		180	7⅛	6½	7	+ ½
3⅜	1⅞	Banner .04	4	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
3½	1⅞	Barclay .02e	3	26	1½	1½	1½	
5	1⅛	Barnes Eng	17	7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
7½	3¾	BarryWr .40	5	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
2⅜	⅝	Bartell Med		8	1½	1½	1½	
3⅜	2¼	Barth Sp .27		8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅝	1⅛	Barlons Cov	32	11	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
1¾	1	Baruch Fost	7	10	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
8½	2⅜	BasinPet Cp	5	39	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	6¼	BayrkUt .72		8	9	9	9	— ⅛
2⅜	1¼	Bell Ind .08	3	24	1½	1⅜	1½	
3	⅛	BenStMg wt		3	1	5-16	5-16	5-16 — 1-16
4	1¼	Benrus Cre	3	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
5¾	⅞	BergRi .65e	4	13	2	2¼	2	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	Bern Bruns	9	17	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛
11⅜	7⅛	Brg B pf1.15		1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
4⅜	⅞	BerzzOmat		13	2	2	2	+ ⅛
5¾	2⅛	BervenC .12	6	91	3⅜	2¾	3⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	½	Beverly Ent		58	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
17⅜	5⅛	Bic Pen .36	8	32	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
24¾	12	Big Ber 1.12	4	9	17	17	17	— ⅛
5	3⅛	BigV Supmk	4	28	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	9	BlnkMf .80a	4	8	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
13	5⅜	BlmmSm .60	9	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Blossmns	4	19	4¼	4	4	
3¼	1⅜	Bloomf .08	4	11	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
24⅜	3	BodMn Ap .40	3	x19	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
9⅞	4½	BoltBer .20e	4	11	5¼	5¼	5⅜	
9⅝	3	Bowmar Ins	2	83	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
8	3⅝	Bowne .20	7	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
33¾	9	BowlV .10	26	95	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅝
21⅝	5½	Brad Rasan	8	203	13¾	11¾	13	+ 1½
25⅝	4⅜	BradfCm Sy	10	257	10¼	8½	9⅝	+ 1⅜
15	3⅞	BramtAir wt			2¼	4⅜	4⅜	
13	9¼	Brascn A .'b	3	97	13½	12½	13	+ ⅛
12⅝	9½	BraumEn .52	3	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
29	9½	Brewer 1.20	5	12	24½	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
8¼	3½	Brooks P .20	7	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
5	2	BrownCo wt		8	3	2⅞	3	
14⅝	9	BrnFr .52b	8	2	11½	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	7½	BrnF B .52b	8	8	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	Buehler Cp	5	9	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
9	4	Buell In .30b	3	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
5	2¾	Bulldex .32	3	32	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
14⅝	6¾	Bundy 1.08	36	102	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
3¼	1	Burgess Ind	6	20	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
18½	4½	BurnsInt .60	8	41	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
8½	5½	ButterInt .52	2	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
34½	12	Buttes G Oil	5	85	16½	16	16½	+ ½
4¾	1⅜	Cabicom Gn	6	9	2⅝	2½	2½	
9	4½	Caldor .15b	5	79	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	3⅜	Calcomp	3	176	4⅝	4	4⅝	— ⅛
4½	1⅞	Cal Life Cp	4	32	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅛
15	9	Cal PrfCm 1	8	6	12½	12	12	+ ⅛
8⅜	1⅜	Camco Inc		2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
10¾	2 13-16	Cam Ch .25a	3	27	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	8⅝	Camplin .80b	3	25	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
3⅜	1 7-16	CdnExp GO	23	10	2¾	2 9-16	2¾	+ ⅛
7 15-16	2	Cdn Homsid	33	20	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅜	CdnHydr .25	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
14	9½	CdnInP 1.28	5	8	13½	12¾	13	+ ⅛
		Cdn Javelin	90	312	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	
3⅜	2 9-16	CdnMarc .15	7	10	3	2 15-16	3	+ 3-16
8 13-16		134 Cdn Merrill	9	2	2½	2½	2½	
14⅜	6¼	Cdn Occident	9	17	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
60½	19½	Cdn SuperDr	10	2	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ 1⅜
2¼	1	Canopus Ind	6	7	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	1	Capehart Cp	2	9	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	CapitlFd .16	5	3	2	2	2	
24½	10⅜	Carb In .52e	5	44	21½	20½	20½	— ½
5	1⅜	Caressa .20	4	28	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
66½	40¾	Carnat 1.08a	15	103	65	62	64⅜	+ 1⅜
10⅞	7⅜	CaroPipl .84	6	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
4	9-16	Carr wt		20	1		1	+ ⅛
3¼	1¼	Carrols Dev		2	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
13⅛	10	CastlAM .80	3	x2	12¾	12½	12½	
16	10⅛	CastlF 1.27e		3	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
14	2¼	Castlwd Int	5	5	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅜	Cavitron Cp	10	23	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
5	2⅜	CentSec .30e		14	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
4	1½	Centind .11r	7	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
9¾	1½	Centvill Com	2	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	3-16	Certron Cn			13-	⅛	⅛	½+1-16
2½	⅜	Cetec Corp	7	4	1½	1½	1½	
5⅝	2⅜	ChadWill .40	4	13	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5½	1⅜	Champ Hom		83	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅜	Chartr Med	4	8	3	3	3	
12½	4¾	CHB Fd .57f	3	13	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
6	1½	Chem Exp	8	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
7	1	ChicUnl .40f	3	15	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
10	3⅜	Child World	4	37	3⅜	3½	3⅜	— ⅛
2⅜	9-16	Christian Co		4	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
1⅞	⅛	CIMtgGr wt		176	⅛	⅛	⅛	— 1-16
4	1⅞	Cinema 5 Lt	26	1	3½	3½	3½	
5⅛	1	Cinerama	2	33	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
9½	4⅜	Circle K .30	6	13	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
6	3½	Citation .40	4	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
4¼	⅜	Citiz Fin!			1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
1½	⅛	CitizMsl wt		15	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7	3⅜	CityGsFl .50	5	3	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
15⅝	6	CK Petrolm	7	9	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅞	Clark Cons	3	7	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
9¼	3	Clark Gr .30	3	2	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
9⅜	2½	Clarkson .16	5	5	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Clarostat	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	4½	Clausng .65e	4	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
16½	2⅛	CMI Inv wt		58	4¾	4⅛	4⅜	
6½	2½	Coachmn In	8	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
20	3⅛	Coff Mat .56	5	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
3⅞	1¼	Cohu In .15r	7	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	½	Colt Intl		4	¾	¾	¾	+1-16
13⅛	5	ColeNat .60	4	30	8½	8	8½	+ ½
11⅜	4⅝	Coleman .44	6	28	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
8	1⅞	Colon Coml		9	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	¼	ColwMtg wt		2	1¼	⅞	1¼	+ ⅛
24¾	5⅜	Cmbustn Eq	6	115	9½	8⅝	9½	+ ½
36	22	Cominco 3e	5	2	26¼	25½	26½	+ ¼
6⅜	2¼	Com Grp .12	3	x2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13	5¾	ComlAlll .30	10	16	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ⅛
13¼	11½	ComlAtl .60	2	37	12	12¾	13	+ ½
6	1⅝	Comdor BAA		3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
8	3	Co Psyc .10e	5	11	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
24½	13½	ConvSv 1.62b	7	2	17¼	17	17¼	
12½	3⅝	Compo Ind	6	15	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
1⅜	½	CmpuDyn	11	2	¾	¾	¾	
28⅝	8½	Compusrp	5	24	13¾	13	13⅜	+ ⅝
3⅝	5-16	Computr Inv			10	1½	1½	
11¾	5⅝	Concham .40	4	15	6¼	6	6¼	— ⅛
3¼	1	Concrd Fab	23	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
4	1½	Condec Crp	3	28	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	7⅛	Conrock .60	4	16	8	8	8	+ ⅛
9¾	5	Con Oil Gas	12	379	9¾	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	5¾	Cons Ret .60	4	17	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
8½	2½	Consyms Cp	7	2	4	4	4	
2¼	⅜	Cont Tel wt		21	⅜	⅜	⅜	
11¼	5⅛	Cook El .40	5	3	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
14½	9½	Cook Ind .40	2	1110	11¼	10½	11	+ ¼
14½	9⅝	CookPrd V 1	5	5	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅜	Cooper Jer	3	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
10	2	Cordon Intl	8	28	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
19	7¼	Core Labs	9	5	12¾	12¾	12⅝	+ ½
17⅜	11⅝	CorrBlk 1.06	8	8	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
15½	3¼	CostCtl Com	10	11	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	2½	CramrE .20f	2	38	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
20⅜	3⅝	Creole Pet 1	7	47	7⅛	6¾	7	+ ⅛
16⅝	5⅛	Cromalon	68	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
52	15½	Cross AT .84	11	10	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
24½	14¼	CwnCPt .60r	2	3	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
8	2	Crown I .20b	3	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
4	3	CRS Ds .10b	3	15	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	3¾	Crutchr Res	10	11	5	4¾	4⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	7⅛	Crystl0 .20a	4	10	10½	9⅞	9⅞	
7⅛	3	Cubic Cp .20	5	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Curtis Math		11	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
13	5⅞	CW Tran .80	3	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	
4⅛	1½	Damon Crp	3	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅜	1½	Dameon Oil	18	162	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
23½	14⅜	Danlell .28b	6	12	22¼	21¾	21⅜	— ½
54⅜	22¾	Data Dcumt	5	24	33	30¾	33	+ 2½
4⅜	1⅞	Datapred	3	25	2¾	2¾	2⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	3⅝	DayMin .20e	9	18	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
2	⅛	Daytla wt		1	½	½	½	— ⅛

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge prev. Close
8⅛	4½	Del Labs .20	4	5	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3¾	¼	DeltaCp Am		26	31-16	⅜	11-16	+3-16
73	4½	Delta Pd .54	6	5	6¼	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
16¼	5¾	DTalEz .20e	6	99	9½	8⅞	9⅜	+ ⅛
20½	13¾	Depstir 1.44	4	1	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅛	DeRose Ind		16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	2	Dev Co Am	4	43	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
25	13½	DiamM Drll	7	89	19½	19	19¾	+ ⅜
3⅜	1⅜	Diebold VC		19	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7¾	2⅜	Digicon Inc	6	28	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
17⅜	¼	Diodes Inc		13	⅜	⅜	⅜	
14⅝	7⅞	Diversey .70	6	6	14	13¾	14	
18½	3⅜	Dixilyn Cor	4	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
45	15⅜	Domo Petrl	8	295	25	25	2.40a	25 + ¾
29	15¾	Domtar 1.68	3	1	18½	18½	18½	
9⅝	4¼	Donkeny .30	2	6	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅝	DowneyS .30	5	15	8¼	8	8	+ ⅛
1½	½	Dunlop .07e	4	24	10-16	10-16	10-16	
17	9¾	DuplxPd .60	3	6	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅜	Dynkrin .05e	8	17	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	1⅜	Dynell .14f	8	14	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	E Systm .20	5	88	10⅛	9½	9¾	+ ⅜
1⅞	⅛	Eagle Cloth	6	13	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1-16
10¼	2⅞	ErlScheb .36	41	18	4⅜	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
18⅞	5⅜	Earth R .68	5	53	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
24	12½	EasonO .10r	10	25	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
16½	11	Esm C 1.10a	5	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
5¾	2⅜	EazorEx .16	5	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅛	Eckmar Cp	7	14	13-16	13-16	13-16	
14⅜	3⅛	Ecodyne	9	18	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	19⅜	Edglton .60r	2	47	22¾	21⅜	22¼	+ ⅜
4⅝	13-16	Edmos Cp	8	2	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2⅜	Edo Corp	5	68	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	3¼	Edwards .30	5	68	7⅛	6	7	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	Egan Mc .20	4	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	7¼	EhrnhP .20a	3	21	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
3	1½	Elcor Chm	18	9	2	2	2	+ ⅛
5½	3¾	El Hase .48	4	2	4	4	4	
4½	1⅜	ElAudD .21j	2	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
14⅜	8½	Electrog .88	4	13	9¾	9	9¼	+ ⅛
10⅞	4¼	ElecEng .28	4	5	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
25½	9	ElectrmCA 1	7	2	13⅜	10¾	13⅜	+ ⅝
4½	2⅛	EssexC .03e	3	14	3⅜	3½	3⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	2½	Etz Lav .09e	2	7	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅛	EvanAr .10b	5	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
12½	2⅜	Evans Pd		11	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	2¼	Fairfld Nob	3	4	3¾	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
8	1⅞	Fair Ch .20e	4	4	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
24	7⅞	Falcons .10e	4	76	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
7¾	1¼	Fam Dol Str	10	13	7⅛	2½	2½	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅛	Family Rec	8	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6½	⅜	Fash Fa .32f		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8⅜	1	FDI Inc .01e		63	2⅛	1¾	2	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅜	Fed Resrces	31	63	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
15⅝	6½	Felmnt .12e	4	7	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
5	3¾	Felway .32	4	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
7	2⅝	FiberInd wt		7	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
25½	3¾	Fidelco Gth	4	11	6¾	6¾	6¾	
4⅞	1⅝	Film Cp Am		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
6	2	Filmways	4	21	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
12⅝	5	FinSanB .20	5	63	8¾	7⅞	8⅜	+ ⅛
19⅛	3¼	FinGen .36b	4	10	5	4⅝	5	
13⅜	6½	Fst Conn Ia	7	5	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	2	FstDenv Mt	8	10	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
2⅛	1-16	Fst Denv wt			5-16	5-16	5-16	+1-16
5	⅜	Fst Rity Inv		9	¾	⅝	⅝	—1-16
16⅛	5⅜	FstSL Sh .48	5	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	
1⅞	⅛	Fst Va 1.56a	6	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
12⅛	3⅞	Fstmark .24	3	3	5	5	5	+ ⅛
10⅜	3¾	FischrP .48	6	18	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
3¾	1⅜	Flagging .12		10	2	2	2	
4⅞	1⅜	Flagstaff	3	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	⅛	Flock Ind		5	9-16	9-16	9-16	
2¼	⅝	Fla Capital	3	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7⅝	1⅜	FlaRck .10e	5	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	
23⅛	9¾	Fluke .93f	6	3	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	2¾	Foote pf2.20		1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
91¾	50	FordCan 5e	3	x28	61	61	61	+ 1
7⅞	2⅜	Forest City		1	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1½	ForestL .93f		55	2⅜	2	2	+ ⅛
11½	4½	FoxStaP .36	4	9	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅝	FrankNu .32	6	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
9½	7⅜	Frantz .56	3	1	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
47	14	Fresnlo .80b	4	31	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	6½	Frigitemp	9	75	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
27	6¼	Frigitronic	19	131	10½	9¼	10½	+ 1
12¼	4½	Frischs .30b	6	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	3¼	Frontier Air	3	12	4	4	4	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅝	FrontAir wt		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅛	Gabriel .34f	3	2	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	
5	2¼	Galaxy Cpt	7	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
10½	4½	Garan .32a	3	5	6	6	6	+ ⅛
5⅜	1½	Garcia Corp	11	31	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	7¼	Gearhart .52	7	97	16⅞	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅜	Gen Bulkirs		6	1	1	1	+ ⅛
2	¼	G Housewar		17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅜	Gen Interior	8	19	8⅛	8	8⅛	
2⅞	1	Gen Recrar	6	13	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
4¼	⅞	Gen Resrch	3	13	2	2	2	
4⅝	⅛	Gen Rsrces		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
3⅜	2	Generics Cp	7	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
4⅝	1⅜	Genge Inc		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	1	Gerber Scl	24	10	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	
15½	7½	Giant F .

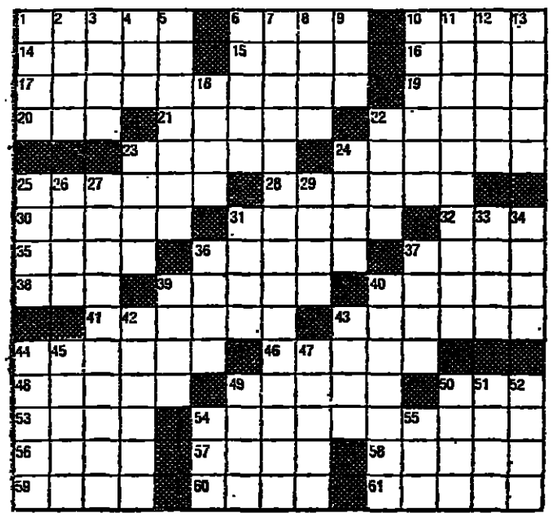
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Darrow opponent
6 Nestor, e.g.
10 Service branch
14 Climbing vine
15 Solar deity
16 Dwarfs, in Milan
17 Pronouncing the "h" *as in house*
19 Snicker's companion
20 Reading material: Abbr.
21 Orals
22 Of a dowry
23 Children's author
24 Albee or Villella
25 Taunt
28 Albanian city
30 Heating units
31 Sweet wine
32 Penpoint
35 —— a hand
36 Buenos ——
37 —— one's time
38 Remnant
39 Heraldic borders
40 —— Rouge
41 Favor
43 Duck or O'Connor
44 Mitchell or Washington
46 Choice
48 Cape Cod resort
49 *Frying fish*
50 Ledger man: Abbr.
53 Geologic formation
54 Like the Minutemen
56 Morse code units
57 Brain passage
58 Kefauver
59 Biblical prophet
60 City near Chicago
61 Cubic meter

DOWN

1 Spill
2 Insurance concern
3 Barks
4 Cuckoo
5 Sea nymphs
6 "—— lies awaitin' . . ."
7 Wedding anniversary, e.g.
8 Roman clan
9 High-school subj.
10 Like the Timid Soul's wild oats
11 Western track
12 Close, in verse
13 Poet Eugene
18 Wheel part
22 W.W. II milestone
23 "—— your manners!"
24 Ages
25 Parcel out
26 Tied
27 "—— Caesar . . ."
29 D.D.E. et al.
31 Mah-jongg piece
33 Baal, for one
34 —— one's ear (bore)
36 Region
37 Spoiler
39 Holy Roman emperor
40 Wine-cellar units
42 Emphasis
43 Cookery flavor
44 Landmark of Crete
45 "—— with a view"
47 Wary
49 Bristle
50 —— d'Azur
51 Boy: Lat.
52 African fox
54 Fix
55 Follower: Suffix



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Cloudy	MADRID	10	50	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Rain	MILAN	6	43	Rain
ANKARA	3	37	Fog	MONTREAL	2	36	Cloudy
ATHENS	15	59	Cloudy	MOSCOW	0	32	Snow
BEIRUT	10	50	Showers	MUNICH	6	43	Cloudy
BELGRADE	8	46	Cloudy	NEW YORK	7	45	Cloudy
BERLIN	3	37	Cloudy	NICE	13	55	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	10	50	Rain	OSLO	—4	25	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	6	43	Fair	PARIS	10	50	Rain
CAIRO	16	61	Cloudy	PRAGUE	5	41	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy	ROME	13	55	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Cloudy	SOFIA	4	39	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Fair	STOCKHOLM	2	37	Fog
DUBLIN	7	45	Overcast	TEHRAN	7	36	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	3	37	Rain	TEL AVIV	16	61	Rain
FLORENCE	10	50	Cloudy	TUNIS	17	63	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	2	36	Rain	VENICE	7	45	Overcast
GENEVA	8	46	Showers	VIENNA	1	43	Fair
HELSINKI	1	34	Cloudy	WARSAW	3	37	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	9	48	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	6	43	Fair
LAS PALMAS	14	57	Cloudy	ZURICH	1	34	Cloudy
LISBON	15	59	Cloudy				
LONDON	10	50	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	17	63	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada a; 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 27, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (l)—irregularly

(w) Alexander Fund..... $5.38
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd..... $6.10
(w) Apollo (Tempus) ins.pr. SF62.44
(l) Apollo Fund S.A..... $63.02
(w) Austral Trust S.A..... $3.50

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:

— (d) Baerbond..... SF782.65
— (d) Conbar..... SF650.00
— (d) Grobar..... SF407.00
— (d) Stockbar..... SF705.00

(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.. $26.99
(w) Browninvest..... $11.35
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.. $10.32
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.. $4.50

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'l..... $11.03
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.... $8.10
(d) Capital Rentinvest..... LP902

(l) Cleveland Offshore Fd.. $580.95
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs. $7.06
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs. $9.82
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. $7.13

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Canasec..... SF502.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds.... SF68.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l..... SF53.50
— (d) Energievalor..... SF68.00
— (d) Ussec..... SF506.00
— (d) Europavalor..... SF112.75
(l) Crosby Fund S.A..... $3.94

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:

— (w) C.S. America Fd..... $7.99
— (w) C.S. Income Fd..... $7.93

(w) D.G.C..... $36.13
(d) Delta Invest. Fund..... $8.12
(d) Delta Multifund..... $7.28
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund..... Yen 8,335
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.).... $1.26

(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l..... $9.00
(w) Dr. Interct Inv. Fd..... $11.05

(w) Europe Obligations..... LP924
(d) Executive Fd of Canada $5.64

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Equitalia.... $7.50
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund... $11.98
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd... $17.04
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.... $7.31

(d) Fiducom..... BF749
(w) First Intern'l Fd..... $102.88
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.... $14.29
(d) First Nat'l City Fund.... $21.76
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.. $25.58
(w) Fleming Fund S.A..... $49.29
(w) Fleming Japan Fund..... $15.44
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr..... SF1,609
(d) Formula Selection Fd... SF72.72
(d) Fonditalia..... $9.93
(d) Fund of Nations..... $6.81
(d) Fund of N Y (ex-div.).. $8.73
(w) Future Australia Fd..... Aus. 6.93

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund..... $5.69
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.... $15.48
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund..... $3.07

(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.. $6.81
(w) Hansmann Holdgs. NV.... $4.940
(l) H.O.I.T. Holst..... $20.29
(d) Icofund..... $9.07
(w) Ingrow..... $33.00
(d) Interlife..... SF294.29
(d) Interfund S.A..... $9.22
(d) Intertitalia..... Lire 6,853
(w) Intermarket Fund..... $94.13
(w) Int'l Income Fund..... $31.90
(r) Int'l Invest. Network.... $10.10
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd. $5.61
(r) Int'l Securities Fund.... $5.61
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A. $7.76
(r) Invest. Atlantiques..... $71.14
(r) Inlamerica S.A. Fund... $5.43
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $8.04
(r) Japan Growth Fund..... $12.10
(d) Japan Selection Fund... $40.26
(w) Japan Pacific Fund..... $11.09

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine East. Trust.. $22.23
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund.. $22.46
— (r) Jardine Selection NV $10.64

(d) KB Income Fund..... LF1,460
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int.F $7.97
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. $13.86
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold..... $23.16

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:

÷(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.. SF317.00
÷(w) L&B-T Income Fund.. SF344.00

(w) Lurefund..... $17.21
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund.. $10.74
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund..... $1.53
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund..... $2.98
(w) N.A.M.F..... $48.81
(w) Nippon Fund..... $24.16
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund... $9.59
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd..... $7.03
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.... $1.775
(r) Pegasus Intern'l..... $7.17
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund.. $17.16
(d) Renta Fund..... LF1,855
(d) Renta Capital Fund..... LF3,320
(d) Rentinvest..... LP765

SAFE GROUP:

— (d) Safe Fund..... $9.64
— (d) Safe Trust Fund..... $9.64
— (d) Global Fund..... $3.97
(w) Samurai Portfolio..... SF46.25

SEFBO:

— (w) Sefbo (N.A.V.)..... $10.64

SHARE GROUP:

— (d) Share Realty..... $13.16
— (d) Share Int'l Fund..... $4.53
— (w) Shareholders Excal.. $4.42

S.M.C. FUNDS:

— (d) CSF Fund..... SF30.75
— (d) Crossbow Fund..... SF3.81
— (d) L.T.F. Fund N.V..... $6.55
(w) SMH Special Fund..... DM184.40

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.... SF1,423
— (r) Securswiss..... SF1,021

(d) Soros Fund..... $138.54
(w) Star Fund..... $5.62
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc. $5.50

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor..... SF361.75
— (d) Intervalor..... SF53.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio..... SF369.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.. SF178.25
— (d) Univ Bond Select.... SF70.00
— (d) Universal Fund..... SF73.50

(w) Talent Global Fund..... $5.41
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea.). $16.67
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V... $25.50
(w) Transpacific Fund..... $13.51

TYNDALL GROUP:

÷ (r) Overseas Fd. dist..... $0.97*
÷ (r) Do. Accumulation..... $1.05
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l..... $1.09

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF27.50
— (d) Bond Invest. SF70.00
— (d) Convert-Invest..... SF69.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh..... SF101.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh..... SF74.50
— (d) Globinvest..... SF93.50
— (d) Pacific Invest..... SF53.00
(d) Rometac-Invest..... $17.16
(d) Safit South Afr. Sh.. SF278.00
(d) Sima Swiss R. Est.... SF175.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlantikfonds..... DM12.50
— (d) Europafonds..... DM28.85
— (d) Unifonds..... DM17.35
— (d) Unirenta..... DM39.40
— (d) Unispecial I..... DM45.60

(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd..... $2.08
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.... $8.72
(w) Western Growth Fd..... $4.62
(w) Western Hedge Fund.... $1,037.74
(w) West Proprietary N.V... $1,152.16
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.. $375.54
(w) Worldwide Securities... $29.78
(w) Worldwide Special..... $2,702.90

DM — Deutsche Mark; " — Ex-dividend; z — New; N.A. — Not available; SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; ÷ — Offer prices; s — Asked.

PEANUTS



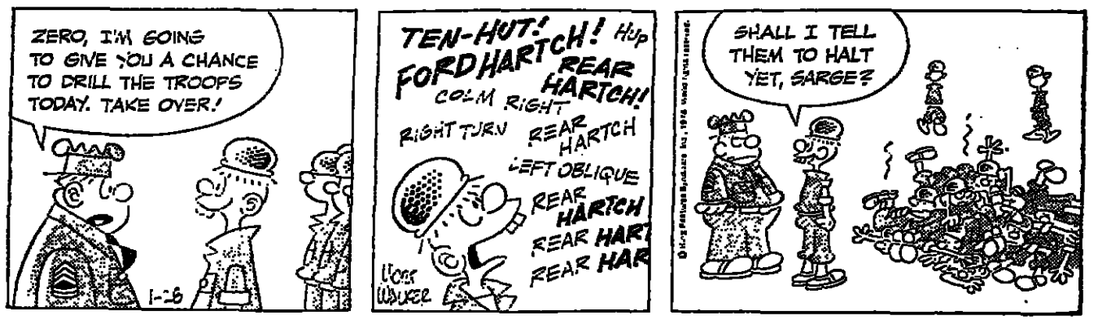
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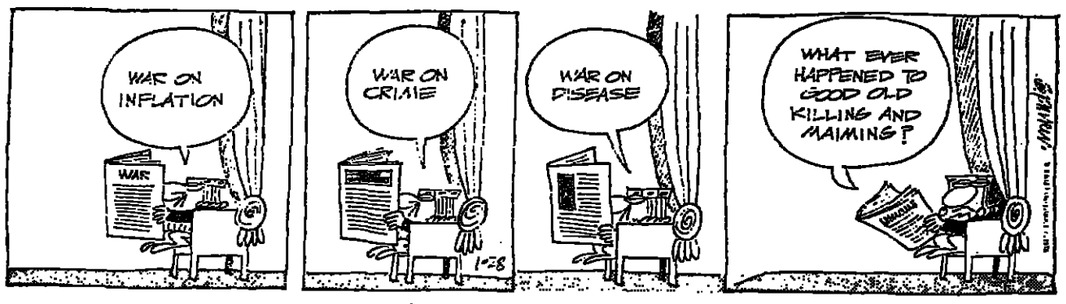
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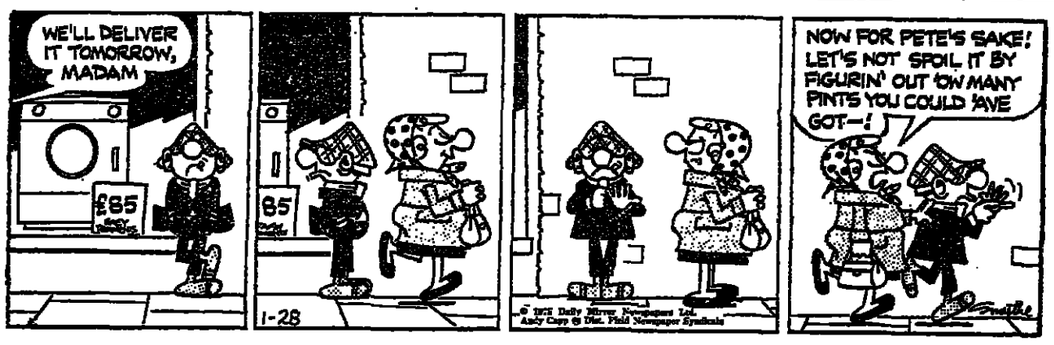
BEETLE BAILEY



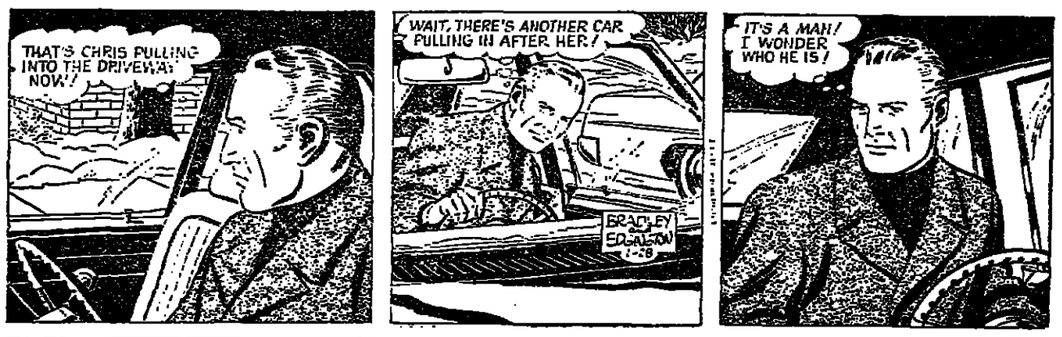
WIZARD of ID



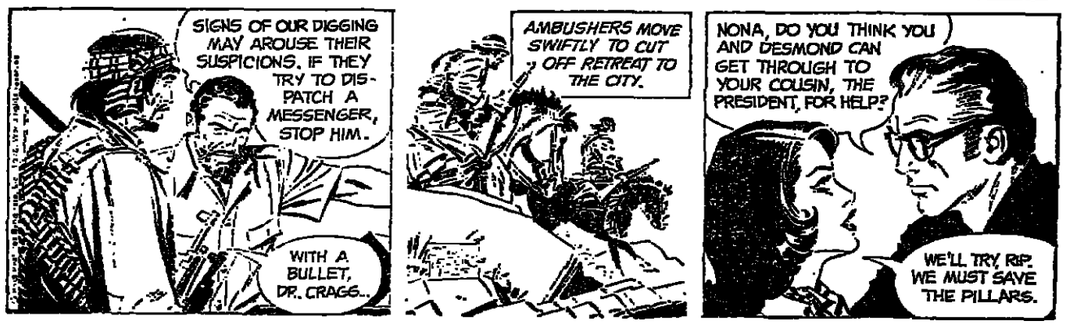
ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TUSIE

OSOGE

SPITTY

GORNTS



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

A "○○○○-○○○○○○"

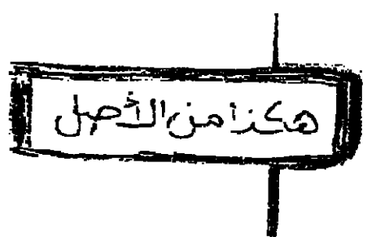
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FRIAR GRIME ANYWAY NEARLY

Answer: *Sounds as if the king's on the throne — mixing WATER and GIN* — "RAIN-ING"

DENNIS THE MENACE





BOOKS

IDLE PASSION

Chess and the Dance of Death

By Alexander Cockburn. The Village Voice, Simon and Schuster. 248 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

YOU'D think by now we'd had enough of chess lore in the wake of the great Fischer-Spassky meeting three years ago—that the last word had been said for the time being on Alekhine's atrocious personality and Steinitz's famous game with God, and that Fischer's own extraordinary career had been scrutinized to its final fare-thee-well. But now along comes Alexander Cockburn, the Oxford-educated columnist of The Village Voice, and persuades us that there is more—much more—to be written about chess. It is said that the possibilities for variation in the royal game are infinite. Apparently this holds true for books about the game as well. The secret to the success of "Idle Passion: Chess and the Dance of Death" is simply that it goes further than most books on the subject. It goes further in documenting the idiosyncrasies of chess players. Not satisfied with exploring the extreme peculiarities of men like Morphy, Steinitz, and Alekhine, Mr. Cockburn takes on the so-called civilized players as well, and tries to show how Emanuel Lasker and Marcel Duchamp, for example, were in their own ways victims of what Stefan Zweig called "chess poisoning." He even dares to essay a speculation or two about Bobby Fischer's psyche.

Mr. Cockburn goes further in defining just what "chess poisoning" is. Undaunted by the hostility of chess players to psychoanalytic interpretation of their activities—a hostility that apparently hit Mr. Cockburn hard when he published three years ago in The Village Voice the article on chess and psychoanalysis that inspired this book—he buys the Freudian package outright. He summarizes approvingly the views of commentators like Ernest Jones and Reuben Fine, who hold that to play chess is to act out, subliminally the rudiments of the Oedipal drama.

He even extends this analysis to accommodate Norman O. Brown's "Life Against Death," arguing that in chess we mime the Dance of Death (or, to put it in more detail, that we act out "the tension between the pleasure principle and the nirvana principle; the tension between neurotic activity and repose; the repetition compulsion, which is a restless fixation that runs only to seek rest; the desire to hurt, which is self-mortification").

And he goes further in exploring the literature of chess. He dares—despite all of Nabokov's warnings to keep Freud away from his books—to explore the psychoanalytic dimensions of the character of Luzhin in "The Defense." He finds redeeming features in such old-fashioned chess stories as Frances Parkinson Keyes's "The Chess Players" and Stefan Zweig's "The Royal Game," and cleverly integrates these features into his developing thesis. His ventures far back in the history of chess, tracing the downward course of the g from its popularity among ari crats in the 15th century to status as Russia's proletar pastime in the 20th. ("Ther something tragic . . . in revolutionary culture [finding receptacle smelling so strongl neurosis, loneliness, sterility."

It is on the whole a brav performance that Mr. Cockb puts on—erudite, bold, and c lenging, yet accessible and en taining even to readers who d distinguish an end game fro drawn one, or a pawn fro patzer. (There is not a si diagram in the entire book.) course, if pressed, I would l to register one or two demur. If one looks at Mr. Cockbi thesis from the point of vie the antipsychoanalytic ch player, one could argue that conveniently softpedals the of Dr. Max Euwe, who is also Lasker, held up as an exan of a healthy, civilized c champion.

I still think Frances Parkh Keyes's "The Chess Players" piece of romantic claptrap, though Mr. Cockburn persu us that it contains a subtly curate portrait of Paul Morp unconscious; and I still think melodrama of Zweig's "The R Game" obscures the underl meaning that Mr. Cockburn so sensitively tried to cas light. Finally, I am not cer he has accomplished his pur in exploring the dynamics operate in all human games. Mr. Cockburn drops the su of chess, a certain aridity set It is as if he were determine make his points, but not e cially interested in doing so.

Still, "Idle Passion" rem one of the best books I've about chess since the Fis Spassky match rekindled my terest in the game. If Mr. C burn ends up exposing the mate sterility of the game chess, he has certainly cro the most fertile fields in proaching his destination.

Christopher Lehmann-Haup is book critic for The New Y Times.

Best Seller

The New York Times

This list is based on reports more than 350 bookstores in 11 munities throughout the United S Weeks are not necessarily consec

FICTION

This week	Last Week
1 Centennial, by James Michener	
2 Something Happened, by Joseph Heller	
3 The Seven-Per-Cent Solution, edited by Nicholas Meyer	
4 *The Pirate*, by Harold Robbins	
5 The Ebony Tower, by John Fowles	
6 Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy, by John Le Carré	
7 Lady, by Thomas Tryon	
8 The Dogs Of War, by Frederick Forsyth	
9 Harlequin, by Morris West	
10 Watership Down, by Richard Adams	

GENERAL

1 All Things Bright and Beautiful, by James Herriot
2 The Palace Guard, by Dan Rather and Gary Paul Gates
3 The Bermuda Triangle, by Charles Berlitz
4 Strictly Speaking, by Edwin Newman
5 Tales of Power, by Carlos Castaneda
6 A Bridge Too Far, by Cornelius Ryan
7 The Memory Book, by Harry Lorayne and Jerry Lucas
8 Helter Skelter, by Vincent Bugliosi with Curt Gentry
9 Supership, by Noel Mostert
10 The Ultra Secret, by F.W. Winterbotham

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	P	T	S		E	A	S	E	S		C	A	R	D
C	O	O	T		D	E	N	S	E		I	S	E	R
H	O	U	A		I	R	A	T	E		N	I	N	E
T	H	R	E	E	T	O	G	E	T		R	E	A	D	Y
			A	R	I			H	U	M				
P	E	N	M	E	N		S	E	N	A	T	O	R	
I	L	E	S		G	I	F	T	S		S	E	G	O
L	E	G			N	R	A				N	I	P	
E	V	E	R		S	C	O	T	S		L	O	V	E
S	E	V	E	N	T	H		T	W	O	F	E	R	
			P	O	R			I	O	U				
F	O	U	R	L	E	A	F	C	L	O	V	E	R	S
L	O	K	I		E	C	L	A	T		E	R	A	T
J	O	N	E	S		T	H	E	M	E		R	I	T	A
B	A	S	E		S	E	W	E	D		S	E	A	S

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The McKenney Trophy for 1974, awarded to the player who earns most master points in a calendar year, was won by Kerri Shuman of Los Angeles, a young player who has reached national prominence in the last three years.

Mrs. Shuman has demonstrated all the attributes needed for tournament success—steady nerves, accurate bidding, and careful card-play. In the diagramed deal, reported from the Fall Nationals in San Antonio, Texas, she was able to turn impending disaster into a good result.

Mrs. Shuman as South opened one spade and landed in two spades doubled after West doubled at the one-level for take-out and East doubled at the two-level for penalties. West's pass of two hearts was conservative, and his pass of two spades doubled was a match-point eccentricity. Removal to three hearts was certainly indicated, and that contract would have made exa nine tricks.

In two spades doubled, S Shuman was in grave danger going down two tricks for penalty of 300 and a bot score. She had to tread carefu to make seven tricks and lose points for a fair score.

The opening lead of the h king was followed by a shift the club king. South won w the ace in dummy, and l dropped the jack. The h queen was led from dummy, South threw a club loser. W won with the ace and led a club to his partner's ten.

East shifted to the diamo ten, and West captured Sou king with the ace and played club queen. East discarded heart, and South ruffed to re this tricky position:

NORTH
♠ J87
♡ J10
◇ 64
♣ —

WEST
♠ —
♡ 42
◇ J87
♣ 84

EAST
♠ Q10953
♡ 8
◇ 3
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ AK64
♡ —
◇ Q95
♣ —

The diamond queen was cashe and a low spade was led to th seven in dummy. East won wi the nine and returned a hear South discarded one of her di mond losers at once, and th other on dummy's next hea winner. East had to ruff an lead away from the spade quee at the finish to give South seve tricks.

NORTH
♠ J87
♡ QJ107
◇ 642
♣ A52

WEST
♠ —
♡ AK42
◇ AJ87
♣ KQ843

EAST
♠ Q10953
♡ 8653
◇ 103
♣ J10

SOUTH (D)
♠ AK642
♡ 9
◇ KQ95
♣ 976

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Dbl.	Pass	2 ♡
Pass	Pass	2 ♠	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart king.

هكذا من الأصل

Takes Golf by 4

Littler Ends Miller's Streak

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif., Jan. 27 (AP).—Gene Littler was delighted the poker-faced veteran actually oke into a smile once or twice and Johnny Miller wasn't at l disturbed.

"This is a golf tournament I ally wanted to win," Littler id after his relatively easy ur-stroke triumph yesterday in e Bing Crosby National Pro- n had brought an end to Miller's cord-setting victory streak.

"There's nothing wrong with y game," Miller said. "It just eds a rest.

"It's like I said at the start the tournament," Miller con- nued. "The start set the tone the whole tournament. I idn't play very good in the first o rounds and I just didn't ave the punch to catch up."

Neither did anyone else.

With the exception of the play Littler and Hubert Green, ebble Beach turned the final und of this old event into a olfing horror show.

Littler, the soft-spoken, nerveless 44-year-old who had to make a comeback from cancer, needed only a final round of 73, 1 over par, over the crags and cliffs of the Pebble Beach golf links to score his 26th career victory.

Pressure, wind and cold took care of any would-be challengers as some of the world's finest shotmakers fell victim to the trees and traps, wind and water, worry and woe that make up this seaside course.

There was Jack Nicklaus three-putting, missing from less than a foot.

There was Tom Watson dropping out of second with a triple bogey on the eighth. He finished with an 80.

There was Tom Weiskopf hitting out of bounds on his way to a double bogey.

There was Bruce Devlin, in the fight for second, also making a double bogey.

There was Lou Graham, once a challenger, taking a triple bogey.

There was Orville Moody splashing his way to an 87.

And there was Miller—the young man who captured the imagination of the nation's golfing millions with his fantastic success in two Arizona tournaments—suddenly very mortal and struggling just as the others. He made bogey from a bunker on the 14th, then got it in a trap, left it there and made double bogey on the 15th.

When it was over, the placid Littler had won with a 280 total, 8 under par. Green was second with a final 69—the best round of the day—and a 284 total.

Green was the only man in the field who escaped without a bogey in the final round, but commented, "I made some awfully great pars, like on 13. I holed a 20-foot downhill, sidehill, breaking, curving putt that was going 30 miles an hour."

Miller had a 74 and 289 total, nine strokes back.

"Seventy-four was about par today—really it was," Miller said. He shot in the 60s in all of his eight rounds in Arizona but failed to break 70 in this tournament.

"I don't have any regrets," Miller said. "This was a direct result of winning the last two weeks. I just didn't have anything left inside of me."

Nicklaus, making his first start of the season in the face of Miller's challenge to his position as the game's premier performer, also failed to break 70. He was never really a factor and finished with a 72 for 289. Weiskopf had a 75 for 291 and U.S. Open champion Hale Irwin had 73 for 292.

Arnold Palmer, Lee Trevino and Gary Player did not compete.

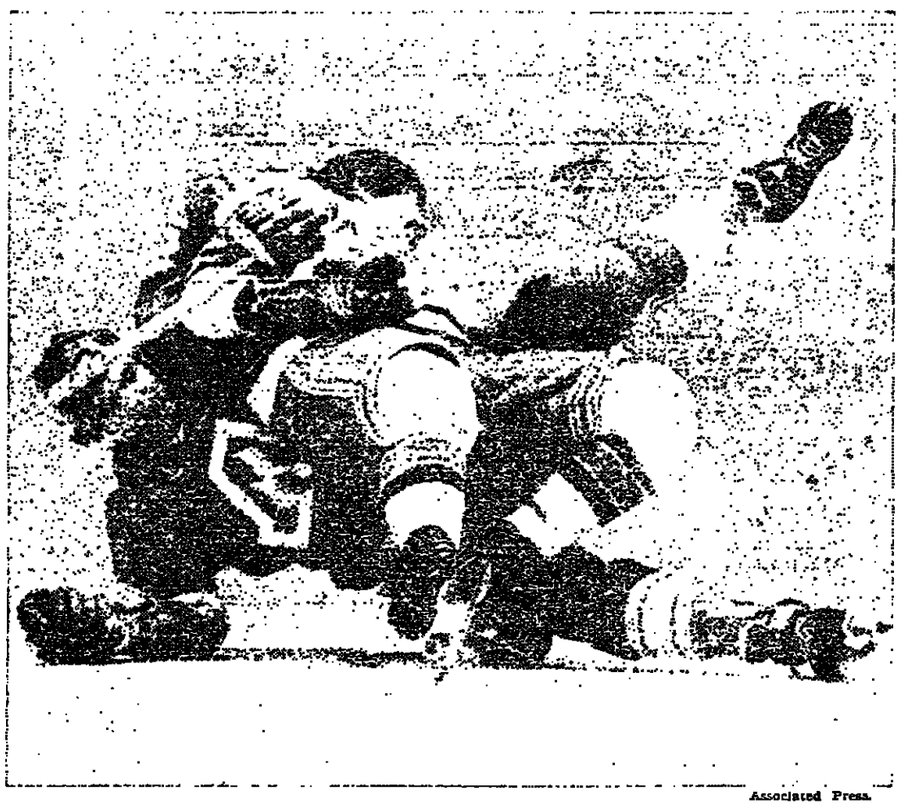
Littler started the day's play with a four-shot advantage and was never really threatened.

"I felt pretty good about it," he said. "I figured with anything short of disaster I could get it home okay."

Littler collected $37,000 from the total purse of $185,000 and became a distant second on the money-winning list to Miller, who will skip next week's Hawaiian Open.

LEADING SCORES

Gene Littler, $37,000	68-71-68-73	280
Hubert Green, $21,090	68-75-74-69	284
Tom Kite, $13,135	70-76-69-70	285
Lou Graham, $8,695	72-70-70-75	287
Forrest Fezler, $5,505	71-72-72-73	288
Jack Nicklaus, $5,318	71-74-72-72	289
Dave Hill, $5,318	70-72-69-78	289
Rik Massengale, $5,318	72-71-74-72	289
L. Thompson, $5,318	74-71-71-73	289
Johnny Miller, $5,318	71-74-70-74	289
Bruce Devlin, $5,318	73-71-69-76	289
Ray Floyd, $3,700	75-68-74-73	290
Rod Curl, $3,700	71-73-70-77	290
Tom Weiskopf, $3,237	73-70-71-73	291
Bob Stanton, $3,237	73-69-73-76	291



Associated Press.

Triumph in U.S. Indoor Is Biggest for Riessen

By Neil Amdur

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Marty Riessen, who once was voted the sexiest player on the men's tennis tour, achieved a competitive milestone yesterday by outlasting Vitas Gerulaitis, 7-6, 5-7, 6-2, 6-7, 6-3, for the U.S. professional indoor singles title.

In what he acknowledged as the "biggest" victory of his career, the popular 33-year-old Riessen overcame a broken racquet string while serving for the match in the fourth set and squelched the comeback hopes of the unseeded 20-year-old.

Riessen, seventh-seeded, whose most notable tournament successes over the years have been in doubles, collected his biggest payday as a professional, $15,000. Gerulaitis earned $7,000, also a career-high as a pro.

A spectrum crowd of 8,869 watched the 3-hour-2-minute all-American match. With only six service breaks on a relatively fast red synthetic playing surface, most of the drama was packed into the final few games of the fourth set and the lone service break of the fifth set.

Riessen was serving for the match at 5-4 in the fourth set and seemed headed for certain victory when a string popped on his wooden racquet at 15-all.

He won the next point for a 30-15 advantage with the broken string but was forced to change racquets, an unavoidable switch that almost turned the tempo of the match to Gerulaitis.

"I had been using the same racquet the whole week," said the former Northwestern University basketball captain, who had not dropped a set in five previous matches. "The grip is rounder than other racquets. For volleying purposes, it made a big difference."

With renewed confidence, and Riessen now tentative, Gerulaitis won the fourth-set 13-point tiebreaker two games later by running off seven straight points.

To his credit, Riessen remained competitive, even after his rival opened the final set with a running backhand passing shot, which was drilled cross-court.

Leading 5-3, and serving for the match, Riessen trailed, 15-30. But he wisely took some pace off his first serve and spun it into Gerulaitis's body, a jamming tactic that forced Vitas to hit earlier than usual and push the return into the net.

A crisply punched forehand volley brought Riessen to match point. Gerulaitis thought he heard a let on Riessen's first serve, but Riessen's pet shot, the backhand volley, and the roar of the crowd as the ball landed deep in the corner, confirmed the victory.

Connors Wins

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Jimmy Connors beat unseeded Billy Martin, 6-4, 6-3 yesterday to capture the $5,000 first prize in the Birmingham international indoor tennis tournament for the second successive year.

Martin, who eliminated second-seeded Juan Gisbert of Spain and fourth-seeded Karl Meiler of West Germany on the way to the final, served well but had problems with his net game.

Joe DiMaggio Returns For Some Reminiscing

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (NYT).—The original Broadway Joe was back in New York last week and with his arrival the years peeled away like the leaves of an artichoke. The real Broadway Joe, last name DiMaggio, was in town in connection with a syndicated weekly television series called "Paul Hornung's Greatest Sports Legends." Hornung, Golden Boy of the Green Bay Packers' backfield when the late Vince Lombardi's teams dominated professional football, is a golden voice on the airwaves now, and his series is an exercise of nostalgia in which he interviews DiMaggio, Sam Snead, Jack Kramer, Gale Sayers and others duly licensed as living legends.

"Last putout of the 1936 World Series," a guy said to DiMaggio before the luncheon where Hornung showed the film he and Joe had made. "What was in your mind?"

"I was thinking of the announcement made at the start of the inning," Joe said, and almost 40 years evaporated as he spoke. In memory he was a rookie playing centerfield for the Yankees in the Polo Grounds. "The public address asked that when the game ended everybody stay in their seats until the President of the United States could leave in his car. Franklin Roosevelt was in a box seat.

"Hank Leiber hit a ball to dead center, clear into that notch between the stairs that led up to the clubhouses over centerfield. I ran back for it, caught it and kept on going for the clubhouse. A step or two up the stairs, I remembered the President and stopped."

"I remember you frozen into a statue," the other said, "with your back to home plate. Did you turn around?"

"Yes, the President was in his car heading out through a gate in center. When he passed me he was leaning back with the hat on and the cigarette in a long holder, and he gave me the high sign as he went out."

"You knew," Joe said, "that ball Leiber hit, you can't hit them farther. A little to the right or left and it had to be out of there. Not that it would have changed the result. We were beating the Giants something like 18-2."

Memory was playing a small trick. The score of that final game was 13-5 and the Yankees had to come from behind. Joe had it mixed up with the second game of the series when Tony Lazzeri hit a grand slam. Tony and Bill Dickey each drove in five runs and Lefty Gomez won, 18-4.

"That's right," Joe said. "That's when Lefty came to bat and tried to impersonate a slugger. He started to knock the dirt out of his spikes with his bat, hit himself on the ankle and knocked himself down."

"In the clubhouse after that final game," the other man said, "Bill Terry was as gracious as a losing manager can be. 'One thing I'd like to say,' he told the writers without being asked. 'I've always heard how one man could make the difference between a losing team and a winner and I never believed it. Now I know how it can be'." (In 1935, DiMaggio's last year in the Pacific Coast League, the Yankees had finished second; in his first New York season they won the pennant by 19 1/2 games.)

Brotherly Robbery

"You scored the winning run in the final game of the 1939 series?" a guy said, jogging Joe's memory.

"The last run, I think," DiMaggio said, "in the 10th inning in Cincinnati. Charley Keller was on second and I got a hit sending him home. He came in standing up and his knee hit Ernie Lombardi, who was blocking the plate, here on the temple. Lou was half knocked out. Art Fletcher, coaching at third, was trying to flag me down but I saw Lou lying on the ground and ran right through the stop sign. Big Lou managed to get hold of the ball and he stretched out and held it right on the plate. On my slide, my foot went over the ball and touched the outside corner and Babe Pinelli called me safe. A great call."

"You are indeed mellowing," a man said, "speaking well of the umpire. When little brother Dominic played for the Red Sox, did you exchange any tips?"

"Dom killed me in Yankee Stadium," Joe said. "One year Hank Greenberg was leading the league in runs batted in and I was about five behind with 10 days to go when the Red Sox came in. Second time up, two out and the bases full, I hit one to that 457-foot sign in center. Dom went back, took it one-handed and hit the wall. That's three rbi's gone; when we passed each other changing places I didn't say anything. Next time up I hit almost to the same place and he grabbed it again and I couldn't say anything.

"We had dinner together that night and he consoled me. 'I want you to know,' he said, 'I couldn't have gone one more step for either of those hits.'

"P.S. Greenberg won by about 12."

Duvillard Triumphs On Pro Skiing Tour

COLLINGWOOD, Canada, Jan. 27 (AP).—Frenchman Henri Duvillard defeated Hank Kashiwa of the United States to win the slalom at the international pro ski championship meet yesterday.

Duvillard picked up the victory when Kashiwa went off the course on the final run of the day. It was his fifth victory in eight starts this season and was worth $4,000.



Associated Press.

IN A TANGLE—New York Ranger Brad Park falls atop Atlanta's Barry Gibbs while the New York Knicks' Earl Monroe, on left in bottom photo, and Chicago Bulls' Norm Van Lier battle for ball. Van Lier won, but missed the shot.

Team Breaks Winless String at 18

Washington Gives Its Support To Losing Cause—NHL Caps

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP).—The Capitals may be last in the National Hockey League but they're first in the hearts of Washington's winter sports fans.

The Caps, in their first year in the NHL, have the league's worst record—four victories, five ties and 40 losses for a mere 13 points.

With just 31 games to go, they seem certain to break the league's modern record for the fewest points in a season. The mark of 30 was set two years ago when the New York Islanders finished at 12-60-6.

But does that bother the Washington fans?

Well, it probably does—but it doesn't keep them from coming out to watch their bedraggled heroes. It doesn't even keep the Capitals from outscoring a more successful co-tenant at the Capital Center turnstiles.

They've been averaging a respectable 9,600 fans a game while the Washington Bullets, the winningest team in the National Basketball Association this year, have been drawing about 8,000 fans each time they play.

"The only thing good about this year is the fans," the Caps' Bill Lesuk said, "and I think they deserve more for their money."

They got their money's worth last night—a 6-3 victory over the Detroit Red Wings. It ended Washington's winless string at 18 games, just three shy of the NHL record.

"I don't want my name going down on anything like that," Washington captain Doug Mohns said of the record the Caps avoided matching. Lesuk and Ron Low were two of the reasons they fell short of it.

Lesuk scored just 24 seconds after the opening face-off to start Washington on its way, and Low turned aside 35 of Detroit's 38 shots. Denis Dupere, Tommy Williams, Dave Kryskow, Ron Lelonde and Bruce Cowick also scored for the Caps.

Canadiens 7, Penguins 2

At Montreal, Guy Lafleur had a right to be tired.

"I was tired in the last five minutes of the game. They were trying to grab me, trying to stop me anyway," said Lafleur after his four goals increased his season total to 38 and sparked the Canadiens to a 7-2 victory over Pittsburgh.

Two of Lafleur's goals came within a 21-second span of the third period and only 30 seconds after the second of those two goals, teammate Peter Mahovlich collected his second tally of the game and Montreal's final score of the contest.

The victory lifted Montreal into a first-place tie with Los Angeles.

Bruins 2, Flyers 2

At Boston, Phil Esposito's second goal and 45th of the season boosted the Bruins to a 2-2 tie with Philadelphia. The Bruins, who lost to Philadelphia in the Stanley Cup finals, earned the tie at 9:39 of the final period when Esposito, the league's leading scorer, poked home a Dallas Smith rebound.

Black Hawks 3, Seals 2

At Chicago, goals by Dennis Hull, Ivan Boldirev and Cliff Koroll gave the Black Hawks a 3-3 triumph over California for their sixth straight home ice triumph.

Canucks 6, Maple Leafs 4

At Vancouver, British Columbia, the Canucks, with six players scoring goals, took a 6-4 victory over Toronto. The Canucks led, 2-1, after the first period on goals by Greg Boddy and rookie Ron Sedlbauer while Inge Hammarstrom hit for Toronto.

Rangers 3, Kings 2

At New York, Derek Sanderson scored from just outside the crease on a pass from behind the net by Ron Greschner at 5:17 of the third period to lift the Rangers to a 3-2 victory over Los Angeles. It was only the King' fourth road loss of the season.

Flames 3, Sabres 2

At Buffalo, N. Y., Tim Ecclestone scored his seventh and eighth goals of the season to lead Atlanta to a 4-3 victory over the Sabres, even though the Flames were outshot by Buffalo, 46-20.

Hockey Violence Ends Up in Court for Bruin

By Robin Herman

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 27 (NYT).—A turreted Gothic structure of rough hewn stone built in 1891 houses the Hennepin County courthouse here.

Last Friday, a group of bleary-eyed persons, some of them handcuffed to each other, walked through the marbled corridors where the feeble light of the cold day fell through stained glass windows.

They shuffled into a courtroom. Standing quietly to one side watching them enter was a square-jawed, clean-cut young man in a brown suit, white shirt and green tie. He eyed their handcuffs uneasily and then stood to attention when the judge entered the chambers.

His arraignment was first on the morning agenda. The young man was Dave Forbes, a center for the Boston Bruins National Hockey League team. He was there, voluntarily, to enter a plea of not guilty to a felony charge of aggravated assault for his actions during an NHL game on Jan. 4. He had fought with Henry Boucha of the Minnesota North Stars and now Boucha is recovering from double vision after being struck in the right eye by the butt end of Forbes's stick.

Action is Fast

The proceeding took less than five minutes and Forbes was released on personal recognizance to one of his co-counsel, Ron Meshbesher of Minneapolis. He is to return to the Hennepin County courthouse on May 19, after the hockey season. Prior to the indictment, Clarence Campbell, president of the NHL, had suspended Forbes for 10 games. Since the incident on Jan. 4, Forbes said, his feelings have also been "suspended." Events have been whirling around him with such velocity that, he says, "I won't realize the scope of this for a while."

Forbes exited from the courtroom and passed through a blockade of lights and television cameras. Elevator doors shut the lights out and he rode to an upper floor where the county jail house is located. There he was mugged and fingerprinted for the first time in his life.

"Think my mother could get a shot of this?" said Forbes, offering a pained smile to his Massachusetts lawyer, Joe Keough. As he stood in shirt sleeves and his thumbs were pressed in ink, he was assured that if he were acquitted all prints and records would be returned to him.

Forbes's day had begun at 7 o'clock when he awoke in a downtown hotel. His whereabouts had been kept secret this time. On his last visit here, for Campbell's private hearing, he had been hounded by newsmen.

After the quick arraignment and booking Forbes held a news conference in Meshbesher's office. It was the first time Forbes had been advised to speak directly to the critical local press in Minnesota.

PR Job

The reporters entered the room as skeptics, eyeing the player they had attacked in print. Forbes entered with distressed feelings because "you don't like to have people thinking of you as some hardened criminal."

But after the reporters met Forbes face-to-face, they left shaking his hand, patting him on the back and wishing him good luck. For the 26-year-old graduate of American International College who wants to be a lawyer, a businessman, or maybe a school teacher after his hockey career, is a very unlikely sort to be embroiled in this controversy.

The news conference turned into a public relations job as Forbes offered straightforward answers to difficult questions. Every now and then he fingered the green tie he had bought the night before along with a white shirt, to replace the open-neck brown shirt he had chosen to wear to Minneapolis.

How did he feel now about the "incident," he was asked.

"I don't feel too much different now than when it immediately happened," he said. "I was probably one of the most upset guys after it happened."

Does he hold animosity for Boucha?

"People who aren't familiar with the game and how it's played don't understand. Everyone who plays hockey agrees what happens on the ice happens on the ice. We have a mutual respect for each other."

Forbes's lawyers plan to fight the charge "All the way."

"We won't accept any lesser charge if it means a criminal record," said Meshbesher.

NHL Standings

DIVISION 1

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	30	10	7	67	168	100
NY Rangers	25	13	9	59	196	149
Atlanta	21	19	9	51	136	138
NY Islanders	18	17	12	48	157	132

Division 2

Vancouver	26	19	5	55	168	154
Chicago	24	20	4	52	161	123
St. Louis	18	22	7	43	149	169
Minnesota	12	27	6	30	122	198
Kansas City	10	32	4	24	114	198

Division 3

Los Angeles	27	8	13	67	164	101
Montreal	27	9	13	67	227	140
Pittsburgh	18	18	10	46	192	180
Detroit	13	26	8	34	133	162
Washington	4	40	5	13	102	255

Division 4

Buffalo	31	10	7	69	211	147
Boston	25	13	9	59	216	144
Toronto	17	24	7	41	162	193
California	12	30	9	33	137	198

Sunday's Games

NY Rangers 3, Los Angeles 2 (Butler, Ratelle, Sanderson; Nevin, Komadoski).

Philadelphia 2, Boston 2 (Leach, Saleski; Esposito 2).

Vancouver 6, Toronto 4 (Boddy, Sedlebauer, Rochefort, Ververgaert, Bordeleau, Robitaille; Hammarstrom 2, Sittler 2).

Washington 6, Detroit 3 (Lesuk, Dupere, Kryskow, Lalonde, Williams, Cowick; Hogaboom 2, Nowak).

Chicago 3, California 2 (Hull, Boldirev, Koroll; Weir, B. Stewart).

Montreal 7, Pittsburg 2 (Lafleur 4, Mahovlich 2, Wilson; Larouche, Stackhouse).

Atlanta 4, Buffalo 3 (Ecclestone 2, Hextall, McCreary; Hajt, Gare, Martin).

Foreman to Fight Bonavena as Part Of a TV Twinbill

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (AP).—George Foreman, the former heavyweight champion, will meet Oscar Bonavena of Argentina in a scheduled 12-round bout March 24, promoter Don King has announced.

The fight will be part of a closed-circuit television doubleheader which also involves the Muhammad Ali-Chuck Wepner heavyweight title match at Cleveland.

The site for the Foreman-Bonavena fight has yet to be determined. King mentioned New York's Madison Square Garden, Dallas, Houston, Los Angeles and Washington as possible sites.

The match would be Foreman's first since he lost the title to Ali Oct. 30 in Africa.

ABA Standings

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	34	15	.723	—
Kentucky	33	14	.702	1
St. Louis	29	20	.592	5½
Memphis	14	35	.286	21
Virginia	9	39	.188	25 1/2

Western Division

Denver	40	10	.800	—
San Antonio	30	24	.556	12
Indiana	23	25	.479	16
Utah	22	27	.449	17 1/2
San Diego	21	29	.420	19

Sunday's Games

San Diego 98, Virginia 96 (Jones 15, Adams 17; Twardzik 21, Powell 18).

Kentucky 108, Memphis 104 (Gilmore 27, Dampier 20; Carter 31, Owens 26).

St. Louis 117, San Antonio 106 (Lucas 29, Barnes 29; Gervin 25, Dietrick 19, Silas 19).

New York 115, Indiana 111 (Kenon 27, Erving 25; McGinnis 41, Knight 27).

WHA Results

Sunday's Games

Minnesota 2, Baltimore 1 (Ball, Tannahill; Brown).

Houston 3, Winnipeg 1 (Marty Howe, G. Howe, Hall; Spring).

Toronto 7, Edmonton 3 (Mahovlich 2, Jacques 2, Hickey 2, Henderson; Paiement 2, Long, Joyal, Baird).

Vancouver 6, Chicago 2 (Campbell 2, McKenzie, Ircchon, Harris; Rochon, Mera, Baltimore).

Phoenix 6, Indianapolis 0 (Boyd 2, Connor, Mowat, Keogan, Cormier).

Falcons May Solve QB Problems Today

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP).—The National Football League goes shopping for fresh, young, talented bodies tomorrow in its annual college draft and Steve Bartkowski, a strong-armed quarterback from the University of California, looms as the top selection.

The Atlanta Falcons hope to improve on their poor offense, with the selection of the 6-foot-4, 212-pound passer, an all-American who completed 56 per cent of his passes for 2,580 yards last season.

The Falcons obtained the first pick in a deal with Baltimore's general manager, Joe Thomas, the Colts earned the No. 1 choice by tying the New York Giants for the poorest showing in the 1974 season, 2-12, and then winning a coin flip.

Thomas then dealt away the top pick for offensive tackle George Kunz and Atlanta's first-round pick, which is No. 3 in the overall draft. The Colts are expected to select much-heralded defensive end Randy White of Maryland, unless Dallas gets him first.

The Cowboys have the second pick in the draft, the result of a deal with the Giants for quarterback Craig Morton. Dallas could pick White, or Oklahoma linebacker Rod Shoate, or Jackson State linebacker Robert Brazile, or Jackson State running back Walter Payton.

The draft will run for two days and 442 collegians will be chosen over 17 rounds.

Of course, the whole draft may be academic, the result of a San Francisco judge's decision in the Joe Kapp case. Kapp claimed he was unjustly barred from the NFL for refusing to sign a standard player contract which he considered illegal. The judge agreed with Kapp and also offered the opinion that the college draft is illegal. The NFL is fighting the decision and both sides are currently arming for legal warfare.

But the draft goes forward. After Baltimore the order of first-round choosing is: Chicago, Houston (with a pick obtained from Kansas City), New Orleans, San Diego, Los Angeles (from Green Bay), San Francisco, Los Angeles (from Philadelphia), New York Jets, Detroit, Cincinnati, Houston, New England, Denver, Dallas, Buffalo, Los Angeles, St. Louis, San Diego (from Washington), Miami, Oakland, Minnesota and Pittsburgh.

The Giants, Green Bay, Kansas City, Philadelphia and Washington all traded away their first-round choices.

Los Angeles and Cincinnati have the most picks, 22 each, and the Rams appear in the best position to improve themselves. They have three first-round selections—Nos. 9, 11 and 20—and 11 picks over the first five rounds.

Eight other clubs have extra choices, including Super Bowl champion Pittsburgh. The Steelers have made judicious use of their draft choices in the past, building a championship club just five years after finishing 1-13. That year their first pick was Louisiana Tech quarterback Terry Bradshaw, now their starter.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	33	14	.702	—
Buffalo	31	17	.646	2 1/2
New York	24	22	.522	8 1/2
Philadelphia	19	29	.396	14 1/2

Central Division

Washington	35	13	.729	—
Cleveland	23	23	.489	11 1/2
Houston	22	25	.468	13 1/2
Atlanta	21	29	.420	15
New Orleans	5	39	114	28

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Detroit	29	20	.592	—
Chicago	28	21	.553	2
Milwaukee	22	28	.489	8
KC-Omaha	24	26	.480	6 1/2

Pacific Division

Golden State	30	17	.638	—
Seattle	21	25	.447	9
Portland	21	25	.447	9
Phoenix	19	25	.432	9 1/2
Los Angeles	18	27	.400	11

Sunday's Games

Detroit 102, Chicago 93 (Lanier 31, Bing 25; Walker 23, Van Lier 20).

Portland 128, Golden State 113 (Petrie 29, Wicks 21; Barry 36, Mullins 30).

Boston 107, Buffalo 93 (Cowens 24, White 22; McAdoo 38, Smith 28).

Philadelphia 103, Los Angeles 97 (Carter 29, Collins 25; Goodrich 24, Lantz 21).

Seattle 98, Cleveland 93 (Brown 21, Burleson 21; Snyder 18, Smith 16).

Washington 118, Houston 90 (Hayes 24, Chenier 22; Murphy 17, Hayes 15).

Losing Leads to Strange College Talk

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Basketball coaches say strange things in defeat.

Fred Schaus of Purdue, after losing, 104-71, to Indiana, said, "It was the 'ongest 40 minutes I ever sat through. I thought the clock would never run out."

Denny Crum of Louisville, after Bradley defeated the Cardinals, 65-59, at Bradley, said, "it was a physical game. The officials were hesitant to call them all. A game like that usually goes in favor of the home team."

Lefty Driesell of Maryland, after a midweek loss to Clemson and Saturday night's 69-66 loss to North Carolina, said, "We're a vastly overrated team. But I'm not giving up. I take the blame, but the players have to take the blame, too."

John Wooden of UCLA, following the Bruins' 84-78 loss to Notre Dame, said, "I played at Notre Dame as a player and coached here many times. When I played at Notre Dame I had to fight for my life, just as we do when I come here as a coach."

Indiana's victory and Louisville's defeat left the Hoosiers as the nation's only unbeaten team. In a night of upsets, even the top-ranked small college team, Kentucky State, was beaten, losing to Lincoln University, 85-83. It was the Thorobreds' first defeat in 13 games.

In its 18th victory of the season, Indiana, the nation's top-ranked team, led by as many as 34 points with six minutes remaining in the game.

"There is a big difference in Indiana from a year ago," said Schaus, who figured Purdue had a shot at challenging the Hoosiers for the Big 10 Conference title. "But there is no substitute for experience. We just got killed."

Louisville had won its first 13 games, but not easily, so the Cardinals figured to be vulnerable. Bradley, which entered the game with an 8-6 won-lost record, was helped by 10 points from Greg Smith in the last three minutes.

North Carolina and Notre Dame used four-corner stall defenses for their upsets. Ahead, 61-60, with 10 minutes remaining in the game, North Carolina spread out. "We had six team fouls and Maryland had one," said Dean Smith, the North Carolina coach, explaining why he ordered his team into the four-corner defense. "It's a scoring offense when the other team gives chase, but Maryland chose to let us stand around."

Maryland let North Carolina freeze the ball for more than eight minutes before it gave chase.

The UCLA strategy was to pressure Notre Dame, but the Irish broke the press and went into the stall.

But Wooden's tactics were different than those used by Maryland. The Bruins pursued the ball and Notre Dame exploited them and broke free for two easy baskets, one coming on a goaltending call.

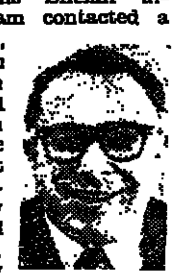
Adrian Dantley, the leading major-college scorer, had 32 points for Notre Dame.

Oregon State climbed to the top of the Pacific-Eight Conference with a 72-71 overtime upset of Oregon. When was the last time a team other than UCLA or Southern California led the conference?

Art Buchwald

Forget the Alamo

WASHINGTON—Last week it was reported in the newspapers that a Saudi Arabian sheikh made an offer to buy the Alamo, Texas's most revered shrine. It seems Sheikh al-Aharis al-Hamdam contacted a Houston lawyer, told him his son had been in San Antonio and had been taken with the beauty of the famed Texas fort and, since he loved his son very much, he wanted to buy it for him.



Buchwald

The attorney immediately contacted Gov. Dolph Briscoe and was informed the Alamo was not for sale. This came as a surprise, since this is the first time since the oil crisis that anyone in the United States has refused to sell something to an Arab sheikh.

But I'm sure there will be other calls from the Middle East concerning our monuments.

"This is Sheikh Abdullah Ben Doom. I am looking for a small wedding gift for my daughter. What would you suggest?"

"Well, sheikh, how about a priceless diamond necklace and tiara?"

"I had something a little more sentimental in mind. When my daughter was a schoolgirl, she visited the Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City."

"Yes?"

"I would like to buy it for her."

"I'll check it out for you, sheikh—one Mormon Tabernacle. Let me ask you this. If for some reason it's not for sale, could you give me a second choice?"

* * *

"She also said she liked Yosemite National Park."

"Right. If I can't get Yosemite, do you think she'd take the Yellowstone National Park instead?"

"My daughter didn't say anything about Yellowstone. It has no sentimental value for her."

"What about Las Vegas, sheikh? It would be kind of fun when she cuts open the wedding cake to find the deed inside."

"It's too frivolous. My daughter is a very serious person. Could you tell me how much they're asking for St. Patrick's Cathedral?"

"Not offhand, but I'll call the cardinal this afternoon and see if he'll accept an offer. You wouldn't consider the Metropolitan Museum of Art as an alternate, would you?"

"Sheikh al-Rumallah gave his daughter an art museum last month. I want to do something better for my child, who is twice as beautiful."

"I gotcha. You want something tasteful but different than the run-of-the-mill sheikh wedding present. I'll tell you what's really nice—the Supreme Court Building in Washington."

"No, I believe that is more for a boy. I want something that has a little romance to it."

* * *

"There's always the Grand Canyon."

"I think that's a little showy."

"What about Princeton University?"

"Hmmn. That's not a bad idea. But I'll be honest with you. If I'm going to buy her a school, I'd rather buy her Oxford. It has a more antique feeling to it."

"I don't want to knock the British, but I heard Oxford is really run-down. She would have to spend a lot of her own money fixing it up. With Princeton the upkeep is cheaper and she can move right in tomorrow."

"I am not interested in bargains. This is my eldest daughter and price is no object."

"Of course. Well, I think I have a good idea of the ball park we're talking about. I'll make a few calls and get back to you."

"Thank you. By the way, what news do you have about my offer to buy Grant's Tomb for my grandson?"

"I'm working on it, sheikh, I'm working on it."

Top Foreign Film—Bergman's 'Marriage Scenes'

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27 (AP).—Ingmar Bergman's "Scenes From a Marriage" was named best foreign film at the 32d Golden Globe awards this weekend.

"Chinatown" was acclaimed as best dramatic motion picture, with Jack Nicholson winning the best actor award for his role in the movie. The film also won awards for Roman Polanski as best director and Robert Towne for best screenplay.

Gena Rowlands won the Hollywood Foreign Press Association award for the best actress for her performance in "A Woman Under the Influence."

Best comedians of the year: Art Carney ("Harry and Tonto") and Raquel Welch ("The Three Musketeers").

Afro-Asian Writers Meet

MANILA, Jan. 27 (AP).—Novelists, writers, and poets from at least 50 other countries and 50 more from the Philippines are holding the first Afro-Asian Writers Symposium in Manila. The seven-day conference is jointly sponsored by the Writers Union of the Philippines and the permanent bureau of the Afro-Asian Writers.

One Night in Moscow...

Zoya Fyodorova, whose physical beauty has faded but who still acts, recalls a love story with some details added by her daughter.

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (NYT).—As the plot of a modern opera or play, the story might seem derivative or even banal: An American naval officer, stationed in Moscow near the end of World War II, and a beautiful Russian movie actress meet and fall in love. The night the war ends in Europe they conceive a child. He is ordered to leave the country; she is imprisoned after their daughter is born. The daughter becomes a beautiful actress, but she has never seen her father. Years later, mother and daughter learn that the officer, now an old man, is ill, living in America. He wants to see his daughter before he dies . . .

But this, essentially, is the story told the other day by Zoya and Victoria Fyodorova, mother and daughter, both prominent Soviet movie actresses, as they paced nervously or sat fidgeting in their Moscow apartment. They said that the American officer is named Jackson Tate, that he is now 77, suffers serious heart trouble and lives in Orange Park, Fla. The Fyodorova women say he has invited Victoria to visit him and that she had asked Soviet authorities for permission to go to America for three months.

Nothing Political

Victoria, who is now 29, said there was nothing political in her decision to apply for an exit visa and that she intends to return to her mother in Moscow. She has received no reply from the authorities, but she feels that in the two weeks since she applied, her film colleagues have grown cool to her. She said that her portrait was immediately removed from the public office of Sovfilmexport in downtown Moscow and that the security agent at her studio told her he disapproved of her wish to go to America. She said, however, that nothing is more important to her now than seeing her father.

In an interview with two American correspondents, Victoria, who is 29 and divorced, was calmer than her 63-year-old mother, who never married. The women have several letters and photographs, apparently from Jackson Tate. Dark-haired, green-eyed Victoria has a dimpled chin and a longish straight nose which make her resemble Jackson Tate rather than Zoya.

One of the letters, dated Sept. 12, 1973, the year the women say they established contact with Mr. Tate, reads: "It is inconceivable to me to believe a great nation could feel any danger from us after so long a time, or cause sorrow to a child who was only the result of a great love between us. I am now 75 years old and my life is far behind me. The road is very short . . .

"I loved you then," the letter continues, "and I still love you and cherish the memories of the short year we had together. I will never forget that wonderful night of VE Day when you lay in my arms and Victoria was conceived and we decided if it was a boy it would be Victor and if a girl Victoria for the great victory the world had achieved. We had done no harm to anyone—only loved each other. Why should we be the subject of malice from a powerful political organization or government; and certainly there could be no onus to . . . the innocent child of our union . . . and to you Victoria, my darling daughter, I can only say I am sorry that my love for Zoya has caused you so much trouble and unhappiness . . ."

Beauty Faded

Zoya Fyodorova, whose physical beauty has faded but who still acts, mostly in films for adolescents, recalled the story, with some details added by her daughter, as follows:

Zoya met Capt. Jackson Tate, a deputy naval attaché of the American Embassy, at a Foreign Ministry reception in 1945. They fell in love. Towards the end of the year, after warnings from the Soviet secret police to end his relationship with the actress, the officer was declared persona non grata. He left the country while Zoya was on tour without knowing that she was pregnant. She returned to Moscow, gave birth to Victoria in January, 1946, and was arrested and imprisoned for espionage. While she was detained, her pictures continued to be shown publicly. The child lived with an aunt in Kazakhstan, Soviet Central Asia, until 1955 when she and her mother were reunited in Moscow. At first, Zoya did not tell the child she was her mother. One day, Victoria guessed the truth and called Zoya "mamochka"—"mommy." Zoya wept. Repeated efforts to contact Jackson Tate failed until a few years ago. An American woman named Irene Kirk was told Zoya's story in 1959 when the American was a guide at the U.S. exhibit in Moscow.

The former exhibit guide finally contacted Jackson Tate. About 18 months ago the Fyodorova women and the retired officer began to exchange letters and to telephone each other. He knows only a few words of Russian, but managed to say to Victoria, "Ya lyublyu tebya ochen"—"I love you very much"— and Victoria replied, "Daddy, I love you" in English. Victoria said that one of her movies, titled "Dvoye" ("The Two") was shown in the United States under the title, she thinks, "Ballad of Love." In it she plays a deaf mute. She said she hoped, somehow, that her father would see it and recognize her, which he did not. Jackson Tate married for the first time 11 years ago.



AP.

Victoria Fyodorova

As the two women took turns telling the story, Zoya showed a visitor a snapshot of an elderly man, apparently in a garden. On the back of the picture was written, "1973—to Zoya my love—Jack."

Zoya looked at the picture, then said in English, "I also would like to see him again."

From the U.S.: 'Why Is The World Interested?'

By Robert Kistler

LOS ANGELES—"I don't know why the world is interested in something that is 30 years old," Mr. Tate said of his 1944 Moscow love affair with Russian film star Zoya Fyodorova. "But it's all true."

The voice of Mr. Tate, Rear Adm. (Retired), U.S. Navy, was strong, definitely military, as it came over the telephone from Orange Park last night.

He was read a news report of the letter he wrote Zoya in 1973 in which he told the woman who bore him a daughter: "I loved you then and I still love you . . ." Did Mr. Tate still feel that way?

"Well," he said after a pause. "You've got to remember that was a long time ago and I've done a lot of things since, including being married for 11 years . . .

"The daughter I feel a great deal of sympathy for and I've told her that I would be glad to do anything for her I could if she can get over to this country . . ."

What about the child's mother? "Well, my God," Mr. Tate said, "when you get to be 77 you don't think about much of anything other than trying to live another day. If I make it through this winter, I'll consider myself lucky."

Mr. Tate confirmed that he has had open heart surgery and that he candidly doesn't believe he will "be around too much longer."

"But, that's just one of those things," he said, referring to his poor health. "When you get to be my age, you don't kid yourself."

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PEOPLE: *Watching a Thumbnail Grow for 33 Years*

For the past 33 years, Dr. William Bean, 65, has been contemplating his left thumbnail, watching it grow. He has, according to Stuart Auerbach of The Washington Post, compiled the longest continuous record of fingernail growth in the world. He has found—and duly reported in medical publications—that his thumbnail grows more slowly when he is sick.

Dr. Bean is a distinguished physician, former editor of the Archives of Internal Medicine and former head of the department of medicine at the University of Iowa. Then, why thumbnails? Because, he said, when he was in the Army in 1941 he realized that no one had ever measured the growth of fingernails over a long period of time. "I've been at it ever since. It is a simple study. It doesn't require any grants."

How fast does his thumbnail normally grow: 1.45 centimeters in 148 days in 1973.

* * *

A prisoner in a Kiel, West Germany, jail who complained that he found a cat's claw in his pea soup has been told he was wrong. A veterinarian identified the object as a pig's tooth.

* * *

Former actress Sue Lyon has changed her mind—again. Now she says she no longer intends to divorce her husband, Gary (Cotton) Adamson, an inmate at the Colorado penitentiary. Miss Lyon, 28, filed for divorce last November, saying that their year-old marriage had caused her to lose numerous movie contracts. Adamson is serving 40 years for second-degree murder and robbery. When she went to visit him last week, he told her "Honey, we're not getting divorced. Why should we get a divorce . . . It would cost $400 and only make the lawyer happy." Miss Lyon says that she is now working as a cocktail waitress—"I'm the best waitress you ever saw"—at a Denver nightclub and that she is perfectly content. "Why can't I be what I am, and I'm a waitress."

* * *

The daughter of the late silent screen actor Harold Lloyd has filed a $6-million suit in Los Angeles against author Richard Schickel, the New York Graphic Society Ltd., Time-Life Films, Inc., and Time, Inc. Gloria Guasti says that the family's name has been defamed in the book, "Harold Lloyd, the Shape of Laughter."

* * *

Rep. Barry Goldwater Jr., R-Calif., says he may seek the Senate seat of John Tunney, a Democrat expected to run for a second term in 1976. "It is something I'm seriously looking at," said Goldwater. Also in the running: Robert Finch, former Nixon cabinet member and ex-lieutenant governor of California.

* * *

"I'm your slave—not your friend," William Sunderland, executive of Westmoreland Cou[nty] in Virginia, wrote in response [to] a letter from the U.S. Cen[sus] Bureau that started "D[ear] Friend . . ." The letter was [a] request for information [on] Sunderland's election expen[ses]. Sunderland gave the reques[ted] answers but said he was tired [of] being flooded with imperso[nal] inquiries from government ag[en]cies for information which, [he] said, would be fed into co[m]puters. So he wrote his "sla[ve-]not-friend" declaration in [the] space reserved for comment. [Not] to be outdone, the Census Bur[eau] replied: "Dear Slave, thanks [for] your reply."

* * *

A California judge has orde[red] Timothy Leary to pay $100,00[0 to] the parents of Vernon Po[well] Cox, who at the age of 30 jum[p]ed from a Berkeley apartme[nt] house window in 1966 while [un]der the influence of LSD afte[r a] Leary lecture extolling the d[rug]. Leary, now serving time conc[ur]rently for possession of m[ari]juana and escape from pri[son], presented no defense to the [suit] brought by Hollis Cox, a ret[ired] Army major, and his wife, [of] Choctaw, Okla.

* * *

The ambassador of the Un[ited] Arab Emirates to Britain [has] bought Mareworth Castle, b[uilt] about 1720 for the Earl of W[est]moreland, according to Reu[ters]. Sayed Mohamed al-Tajir was [re]ported to have paid more t[han] £500,000 for the castle, which [is] on about 385 acres in south[ern] England and was the setting [for] "Casino Royale," the James B[ond] film.

* * *

Paulo Picasso, the late pa[int]er's only legitimate son, says [that] the French government was [pre]mature in announcing that a [Pi]casso museum could now be se[t up]. He was referring to a statem[ent] by culture secretary Michel [Guy] last week saying that the d[ispute] with the Picasso heirs had b[een] settled. "Michel Guy said—an[d I] don't know why—that the [in]ventory was finished. That['s] false." He said that he and [Pi]casso's three illegitimate chil[dren] had not been consulted—[and] have a moral right and no d[eci]sion can be taken without [their] agreement."

* * *

Actor Burt Reynolds heads [the] list of the top 10 male sex s[ym]bols chosen recently by [the] newly formed Man Watch[ers] Inc. Reynolds was chosen [for] "animal magnetism, masculin[ity], sense of humor and great g[ood] looks from top to bottom," s[aid] Suzy Mallery of San Diego, pr[es]ident of the group. Others: A[lan] Alda, Jack Nicholson, John N[ew]combe, Cleavon Little, Ro[bert] Redford, Larry Csonka, Al [Pa]cino, Casey Tibbs and B[obby] Riggs.

—SAMUEL JUSTI[CE]

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